PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 53,948.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 4 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6803	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6822
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
7th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6822
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Robiñat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per Natal Passenger Liner S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 185; and to HONGKONG Rs. 270.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 19th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 15th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 16th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4551	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S.S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S.S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4280	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4280	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+P. FERDINANDO	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7388	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

SHIPPING.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	321	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	†750	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Bombay	4,548	Oct. 17	Oct. 29	Nov. 22	Nov. 16
B	Aston Hall	3,380	" 23	Nov. 8	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 20
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 21
				1907.	1907.	
B	Prome	3,626	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends,
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
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SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99
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HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

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AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
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ICE PUDDINGS.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ABSOLUTE SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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THE *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOOTS.....	**lls.**	**4 B**	**par pair.**
BHOGS.....	Ra.	3 12	per pair.
BLIPPEKS ...	Us.	2 4	per pair.

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AND
OTHER QUALITIES.

J. OAKES & CO,
60, HORNBY ROAD, BOBiBAY.

G0^ 9L2RGÏâL NEWS.

LONDON, NovKMDBB 12.

per cent. Consols.....	Mi/:)	ss	unchanses
Sper cnfe	03 1/2		4* 1/4
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BUUAB—
Oenjau graauulatcl double boga o.f. India 11»6 Nov.,Dec. value firm.
KUBBAU—
Para Hubber 0t 1'4 vLtU
UBAT-:Snjet
Afloat for U. K.
APBSKBD—
Yellow iuiterut is ...A-M. i^Uere firm'r
Yellow fawiuarn J71 4 4- 3.1 A.^M. ollcers firuKT
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Ito Imryear.....			MOOO
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Ito Coutineut.....			73,000
IM MKW YURK^			
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Vutures, month of Ja>.....			u-69494>.
Do. month of March.....			6 Kd>Bay

(. Adranped owing to firm »olden and to buying enuoiu-nged Aty uie Mew Orleaiie.

MKW OBLBASS—		
ipot.....		0.3/4M/8
Fbiuren, month of Dec.....		0.74.3.8
Do. month of Jan.....		9.89.433
Tone at cloae		steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bom-b>ay ir the 48 hour» endiuig 6 p.m. on 12th Novembtrr.

Cotton	3,764	balea.
Whirut	9,658	ewta.
Uttaeed	1,213	do
Bape, Bai and Mustard	697	do
Bulaa Oaood	16,201	do
Cuiiseeed	181	do
Dioiidaudie	160	do
Castorseed	1,188	do
Bico	4H>7	do
Ivorabollaipe	568	do
Cottonseed	3o'2.2	do
Mowreaerd	991	do
Oram	3,341	do
Joowar	184	do
MaiM	24	do-

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

809 cases
Ex ss Delhi" fmiii Sliaugiai.

BOMBAY. TUisiiAV EVEVIro,

The jump aiivtiued in America this morning hai:; (Used a rise of ulfout 1i». 3 in onr local market, but e kave of little on<iuiry from buyers for forward Intracts at the advance. There is »oiiie demand »r ready high class Bengal ilescriptions, at full ht»8, from exporter», and the mill» are »juietly buy-ig cheap lots of old crop olTered for sale. Tlie one of the market is quiet but steady.

Sterling exchange is very Hnn.

Tlie higlier discounts in London arc* causing iks to raise their buying rates, and selling rates some quarters are also tending to advance, here is a steadier tone in the local money market ;upee paper is quiet at Ks. 96>7 for account.

Quotations for shares olosc as follows :

Petits.....	Rs.	3,55(>
Davids	„	440
Bank of Bombay.....	„	1,435
Currimbhais.....	„	1,4G6
Mufussil Coy.....	„	555 x D.
Bw-adoshi.....	„	1,525

iZORAMOEL—Tone Strong.

Bw&kT. T.....	Zs.4 1/16d
Bank Demand...	Is. 4 .S/32d.
CreditBillsS Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 13/32d. 7/IC
Do. 6 do do.	Is. 4 lU/.H2d.5/8
French Francs 3 *m/n* sight D A ...	171 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Stobt ...	1»H
Shanghai 30 do. do. ...	2.30
/Japan 30 do. do. ...	160

ovmnfEMT PAPEB—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quieter.

Cash	9G>H
Ist Scuilcmcnt. 30th November ...	90*7

^oaey Market, Tone etcaily.

BAMK RATB—		
Rank of England since 19U) Oct.	O	\-r ccnl*.
Rank of Bombay do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bsdk of Bengal do. 11th Oct.	H	do.
Bulk of Madras do. 13th Sept.	6	do.

EEDS.

nseed.—Tone. Firm.		
Ready	Rs.	7-IU>U to 11
Forward May	K».	7-10-0
ipeseed.—Tone. firm.		
Brown Cawmpore, Ready	Rs.	9-4-0
'Do. Forward April-May ...	Rs.	7-9-0
„ Yellow-Cuzerat.....	Ks.	
I>o. For'vurd April-May ...	Rs.	8-1-0
Poppyseed.—Tone. Firm.		
fo a dy.....	Rs.	9-12-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-8-0
Castorseed.—Tone. Firm.		
Beady ...	Rs.	45-0
Oingellyseed.—Tone iirin.		
Howroc Khaiideisii ready	Rs.	50-i>
16 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Juii ...	K».	47-0
25 „ 7. „	Rs.	4G-0
50 „ „ „ ...	Rs.	45-0
^Black Kutucu „ ...	K».	42-0*
'AVheat.— Tone. Steady		
White Delhi. ...	Ks.	4-9i

	Pipe.	F-Q Good-	Dsliver>-
Bengal, It <i (By terms).....	191	184	9.5 Jul
Beogau M U <By terra>.....	194	187	9> Kov
Bulti Purlab>M-O.)	194	184	9(Jan.
Oomrawatee «Greeeu Gold) M-O.	9 1	•>	do
Khaiuleiah (M-O)	8.0	190	do
Jalgaam(M-O>.....	30»	9 1	•• do
^Khuiidwa 4 M.U)	8	807	do
Khaiigaum Dir. etcplc.			do
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A.k)^ do (M-U;....)			
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• Biagpur KaiipCoo (Jd-U>.....	2.8>	220	do
Beach (M-O)	93»	M	940 do 35Mar
Mastia<M. O.)	30(		96 Jan
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Do.		»)eJ	18t....33 Jan

DTVKKFOOL OFENIND TBLEQBABI.

TOM.....	firm.
Bstimated sales.....	8,0(X> balai
Imports	42,000 „

Nov.-Dcc.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb»
6*35	5-34	6*;U
Ius. 12	i>lus. la	plus. 1:2
Sb.>Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-M.^.
6-37	6*40	5*42
plus. 12	plus. 13	plus. 12
May-Jurto.	Junc-July.	July-Aug.
5*44	5*17	l)*40
plus, fz	plus. 12	plus, 12

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A delicious senaatioa of Coolness and purity in a tantly fo Uews a bath contalninx « little Condy's Fluid, which invisorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. TheCoollnxand Braciger effects are Simply Masical—-They last for several hours. « Coady's Fluid la sold by all Chemists. All Mbstitntes are sreatly inferior. havfag " Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURBENCES.

TBB *Chnrg^ tor Annoaceomootr* of Bit'TB., UARaiAoa. DBATBS sod ICsMoaiAJi Notice which be anthentioatsll hj tbs name and address of the eenders. Is Ns. 9 for sis lines oi lees and 8 as. for srsry additional lint», CASH strictly-In ADVaSCB.

OTBZB PRESIDEN0iC3.

BIRTH».

OOCHBANE—November 1, at Ai^lum. Hou^e, Agm., the wife of Cantain A. W. B Cochrane, I. M. B. of a son.

DKOIEIT—October 95, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H. S. Dr Brett, O. S. O., R. O. A., of a daughtFr.

MAV/MON^November 6, at Rajnlishi, Eastern Doiigal, wife of Owen Mawson, of a son.

MARRIAOKS.

PHILIP—SMYTHB—Nov^tnbPT C. at St. Andrew" Ohurcli, Obaiicia, by the Hev. Alex. Wood, the Rev. O. D. Philip, to Alice Tulia Smythe, both of the Chanda Mission.

PETTIT—WILSON—November 9, at St. Paul^s Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon A. O. Luckmau, FrelleHok William Pettiit of Ialcutta, only spa of F. M. Pettitt, Esq., Mnnohester, to Evelyii Mary, MOOOII daaghter of the late Alexander Walker ■ Wilaoii, Swi, Manchester.

" GTONOSAINr ·
\ Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B K.awa-Kawa.
LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

B Or a ^ Y V A L "
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SOLS AGENTS :

TUE CUEMISTS, BOMBAY.

B O M B A Y

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, Oh Cm. ; Sun sets, 5h 22m.; High water, Il-lOm., lo-5a. Low water, 3-13m., 3-33a.

Municipal Ktanding Committee, 3-30 p. m. B. T. Presellitation and dinner to the (.julwaUa Brothers, Alibles Bang.

Professor tlrossi's performance. Town Hall, 0-30 p.ra.

NATIVE CHIEF ON TOUR.—Yesterday afternoon, Uaja Dhiratbing, Rajput Chief of Graha, in Central India, paid a visit to the Esplanade Police Court, and w»s accommodated with a ueat on the Bench by Mr. A. II. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Ilo.MUAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday, in the Trust Office -Building, Ksplauude Road, Mr. I>. O. \V. Dunn, chairman of the board, presiding. The bu»ine»s before the meeting was of a formal character.

I'ortTAL NOTICE,—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Dclagoo Bay and other places in South Africa per »..s. " Umbilo " via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p-m to-day (the 1fth). A supi>cmcntal mail will also be clos^ at 7-30 p.m. to-morlow the 15th instant—Mails for Mauritius, jper S8.^ William Storrs" will be closed at the General i'ost Office at 5 p.m, to-morrow the I.'tli November liOG.

CAFE CHANTANT AT BANDBA.—A Grand Cafe Chantant organized by the Members of the Uandra Literary and Social CatholicAssociation in aid of their funds comes off next Saturday evening. The entertainment will be lield on the grounds of St. Btanislau's Institution. The Imperial Band will be in attendance and several ljodies and Gentlemen have »adly consented to take part in the songs etc., Tliare is also to be a Musical Sketch and the whole will conclude with Christy Minstrels.

A FATHER'S ^COMPLAINT.—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Nausee a native merchant of I'eddar Boacl reported to the Police that on the 28th ultimo his son Carim Mahomed abscondedifrom bis place after stealing a pair of ^Id and pearl bangles worth Rs 400, one gold necklace valueil at Rs. 220 and itwo diamond rings worth RsGOO from a trunk in his bed room. (The accuserl is at present in tbc debtor's Jail. All the property in this cose (has liecn recovered from different persons with whcmi the accuserl had pledged! it for various amounts.

Music AT THE BOMBAY OYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the ls4-Battalion B. B. C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, -wiH play the following Programme of Music, under i;he direction of Mr, H. O. ¿Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at Gp.m. to-<lay:—

Marche Militain^	Gonnolf
Overture	The Merry Mourrcti.....M.Hcrold
Selection	Florhtane
Valso	M..-Toue Paris Wahltenfci
Selectiou o(Songs uf Moyer Ilelm u in)	Weigbs
Morceau Mgiiiii Halilf D'Aiuoui	Elgar
Uavotte	M.t-.-clocbes du St Malo M..Rimnan"

PROFESSIONAL BURGLAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Ijcforc, Mr.. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Ministrate, Inspector Sullivan yesterday charged Bhow Gangaji with house attempting breaking with intent to commit theft. On Monday night about eleven o'clock Chotalal Vussonji, a student, happened to puss along Kalbadevi roail. He saw accused attemptingito break open the shop of Bhugwan Qanesh, an engraven;. Ohatalal went up to him and saw him attempting to remove the hasp with a big iron-pin. He caught hold o.t the accused who dropiNKl the pin andftried to run away. Bat Chotalal cried out for assistance and a passer by helped him in taking him to the police. There stood a record of four pircvious convictions against the accused. In November 1903 he was', senteneed to 2 years r^orou.s imprisonment in conviction with the theft of Rs. 4,000 from the Honkong Rank. For the present offcacc his Worship sentenced liim to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to report to the poiisce his place of residence for three years after his return from the jail.

A SEKIES OF THEFTS AT BYCULLA.—Ah the Mazagon Police Court, yestcr> lay, before Mr. J. W. S. Di-aciqv, J^ouiUi Presidency &lagististbc; Madrasi cook, named David Joseph (25), stoi^ ciiargod on three counts of thefts under BcctioujBbO 1. P. O. Tba evidence disclosctl the fact that the accused was in the service of one Mr. .1. Stapleton, residing at Byculla,, whose servic obe left on the 20th October last. Mr. stap leton misseii from bis cupboard currency notes of the value of Its. 340. He informed the police of this theft, which occurred on the Gthinstant. The same eveninigat Ghatkopar accused was arrested by a Jpoliceman, who carched him and found on his person four watches, two gold rings ami Us* 25 in currency notes. Accused was brought to Bombay for further cn»iuiries in the matter with the result that the »mrrency notes found on him were discoverctl to belong to Mr. Btapleton, tbc two rings valued at IU. 32-S-O to b^ilong to Mrs. M. Burke. giut one of the watches, worth Rs. 4<> was the property of Mr. A, J. Russel who all live at BycuUa. Tho accused plc«ded guilty to tbc charges preferred against him. His^^ ahip convicted the accused, and sentenced him aggregately to nineteen mouths' rigorous iprisonment and onlered him to receive i20 stripes.

KOBOINU A CHBOUB.—Yesterday, at tbc Esplanade olice Court, before Mr. A. H. 8. Aston, Acting Chief I'rcsidency Magistrate, Inspector Hullivan further charged Gulamali Abdulali, a Borah cook with tlieft and using as genuine a forged cheque for Rs* 500. Allabux Hydrali, master of the accused left his houso iu the moring retui-uing about 2 p. m. to find the accused absent in the house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Allabux was sent for by Mr. Christie, assis- tant accountant of tbc National Bank, in connection with a cheque for Rs. 500 which ihe accused had prcscuted to be cashed at the Bank. Going to the Bank the compluiiant saw a cheque stolen from his chetiue book, wnich he hud put in an open cupboard in his house. The cheque was filled in and »igned. The signature having liccn found irrcgnlar the snspicioas of the bank's ledger keeper were arousod and on closer examination the name of the complainant was wrongly spelt. Accused waataken into custody by the police and it was ascrctained that accused stole the cheque-book from his master's cupboard got it filled in for Rs. 500. and got the signature of the complainant written in English by a petition writer at Mandvi Post Office for which labour he was paid two annas by the accused. The accused reserved his defence for the Sessions. The ftfi^istratc after recording evidence committed the accused for trial at tbc ensuing CriminblBeseioos of the High Court.

-SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY CUP,

Last week I promised to give you farther notes about the Army Cup, and before doing so I decided to wait for the final entries, which have now come to hand. I expected to sec some surprises, but must confess that I am considerably disappointed to find that there is only one entry, namely, Mr. Greenaway's Cut Off. I have tried to trace the performances of this pony but have failed ; even people who should know have DO infonuatioii, so I must i^ass on to the others.

Since my last notes, laminformc<l that the betting has been extremely slow. Diler Jung has been backed to an extent which would indicate that there is nothing else in the race; but this is the usual characteristic of Indian punters, who follow a lead like a flock of sheep and never have an opinion of their own, and it is this subservient confiding spirit which forces them to take short odds against such chances, and all the support goes on the ***quondam*** favourite. In England, it is different ; punters back their own opinions, which accounts for the big odds on the various horses in a race.

But I have digressed and must revert to the field, where prices arc more or less as usual. Pasha and Oinque Ports have come in for support, but not to an extent sufficient to case the price of the favourite Diler Jung.

Pasha has been running prominently iu Lucknow and Umballa, but I fear that his owner has been making too much use of him, and when the time comes for him to contest the Army Cup, i expect he will run stale. My experience is that it is an exceptional circumstance for a horse to keep fresh and fit over a period of three or four months. I again say that I do not fancy him, and I certainly shall not trust him with my money.

I feel disappointed in regard to Cimiue Ports running ill the Breeders' Plate at Umballa. He ran a dead heat with Adelina for second place, and though he could not be expected to beat The Butler^>a horse out of his class—I think he should have I run more promisingly. I was not there to see the race, but my informant tells me that Cinque Ports' form in this race is not too assuring. He seems not to have made that improvement that one would expect to see in a pony of his type. I am not an alarmist, but at the same time I would not advise an investment on him just now. There is, however, still time, and I do hope tbgg this game pony will turn out us I should like him to do.

Diler Jung is still a favourite, and is likely to roinaiu so as long as the irresponsible punter continues to support him. Ou paper, his chances are most rosy ; but is there nothing else in the race, I ask / Why should this be an lone horse race *I* How many races have I not seen of this kind where red hot favourites have gone down to the chagrin of backers and to the unholy joy of the layer of odds !

From iuformation to hand, Utomoud has gene great guns and has done a smashing gallop. I have great respect for this horse, and I am therefore not surprised to hear of this, especially as he has been carefully nursed in Poona and bis patient trainer will have tbc satisfaction of seeing this grey run well, and, if beaten, not disgraced. He is at a nice price now, and a little each way would, in my opinion, ^ a judicious investment.

Honey, having the advantage of weights, I kMk upon as dangerous ; he is not out of the race, ami has a chance.

Nijidi and Sublime are attracting attention. Nijidi won a nice race at Lucknow with 9^13 with Mr. Steele up. He is well, and is just making the satisfactory progress that a trainer delights to see.

Acceptances will be out in a few days more, and I shall send them with any further information I might have.

By the way, I have received the fixtures of the Bombay Race» and the Bombay Extras, which start here on the 15th proximo. As many arc anxious to know when the Bombay campaign begins, I here give the dates :— 15tb, 22nd, and 29thj December ; 5th 12th, 19th, and 2^th January ; 2nd and 9th February ; and 2nd, 9th, IGth, 23rd, and 30th March :: Bombay Races on 13tb, IGth, IBtb, ¿20th, 23rd February, so that we have nearly four months of gooil racing before us,

TRUE BLUE.'

MEERUT HURDLE RACES.

(FROM OUR CO&BESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 13.

There was a ^rcat iniproveiuent in every condition o£ the racing this afternoon except that the fortunes of the day were against the public. The card was a creditable one. There was a fairly largo attendance and the 5th Cavalry and 31st lancers were At Home '* in sumptuous tents and the band of the Lancers was no small feature of the evening's programme, in the Hurdle race, had Spain come soon he would have jeopardized Wales' victory. The Umballa Sirdar had a great day out with his country breeds. There was a premonition of this when his trainer was complaining of the handicaps. The sloshing colt Mubarak Bakht after his performance on Saturday was naturally made favourite against the Australian ponies in the Autumn Cup and he practically left them standing. The sporting owner is not going to let Mr Scott have t all his own way with the other Patiala bred one Saloon, and the next entries will see Mubarak Bakht figuring under the V^iceroy's Cup and other Calcutta classic events. From Uicmannerin which I'ardon aud Saglavio ran iu the Gurmukesar Plato it is a pity they are not entered for the Army Cup race. The following are the details|:—

MILITARY iH^RDLE RACE.

Beaumont's Males list. 5lbs.....	Owner 1
Capt. Milvain's Spain list. 3lbs. (carried list. 11 lbs.)	Owner 2
Goodman's Aureole list. lOlbs.....	... Lan»l<lowner H

Also ran.—Brigadier list. 3lb.

Betting :—Evensou Wales, 2 to » against Spain, 4 to 1 Aureole Gto 1 Brigadier.

The Race :—Aureole at once went to the front and closely attcndoil by Wales and Brigadier led over two burdlitt the Wales joined the leader and after the mile-post Brigadier was suffered to show the way from Aureole and Wales with Spain lying in their wake. Than at the home run Wales came to the head of affairs and keeping the lead won by four lengths from Spain, who came with a strong run from within tbc distance and snatched thd^second place by a neck almost in front. No time was taken.

THE BHOLA PLATE.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Labhygown 9st. 12lbM.....	Barrett 1
Johnstone's Begum 7st.....	Melsom 2
Lalla Badbamehun's Naughty Girl7st....	.....Stuffy 3

Also ran :—Silver Princess 9st 7lbs.

Betting :— Evens on each l^bby Gown ami Bcgnm, G to 1 Naughty-Girl, 10 to 1 Silver Princess.

The Race :—After some delay at the starting post Begum and Lubby Gown got off in front and raced abreast until the quarter mile where Begum fell back and Lubby Gowu coming away won easily by four lengths. Dead third. Time, by Messrs Lund and Blookicy's iihrouography, 55 2/5 secs.

THE JAIIRINA PLATE.

Butler's The Butler lost Gibs.....	Barrett i
Capt Davis' Glenlca 8sl IUbs	.....Shibsingh 2
Cel Beaver's Felix 9st .5lbs.....	Decban 3

Also ran :--Bluebell 9st 5lbs, Alice 9st Slbs, Gi-ail 7st. 5lbs.

Betting :— 6 to 4 on the Butler, 3 to 1 against Felix, 4 to 1 Bluebell, Gto 1 Alice 10 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Alice attended by Felix showed ^Azt at the h«^ of the field and after three furlongs, .tiae Butler overhauled them: then from the distance Glcnlca made her effort but could not get on -terms with the Butler who won by a length. Same Jengtii between second ami third. Time— 53 2-5 secs.

THE GUU MUKTESAR PLATE.

Value Rs. 20 to tbc winner, Rs. 100 to tbc second and Ks. 50 to thcthinl. A'haudicap for Arab ponies 14 hnndH and under. Distance 1,000 yards :—

Capt. Bennett's Panlun 9st Dibs.....	Melsom 1
Colonel Brown's Saglavic 8bt 5lbs	Southall 2
Wilson and Jollifo's High Flag 8st Slbs ...	Barrett 3

Also ran—Gamecock lOst 13lbs, P. 6." lOst 9st 8lbs, The Ranger 9st 7lbe, and Harmony 8st Gibs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against B^ 3 to 1 each Gamecock, and Pardon. 4 to 1 Saglavie, G to 1 Highflag and Harmony, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Saglavie and Pardon were first to show out and lofl from the ranger and harmony till near the distance Pardon took the lead and keeping this advantage to the end won by half a length. Same distance between second and third. No time taken.

THE MEERUT AUTUMN CUP,

Sirdar Jewansingh's Mubarakbakht lOst 2lbs...	Hoyt 1
<Sokvacl Beaver's Singa lOst 71bs.....	Captain Barrett 2
Xoursahib of Patiala's Redshot lOst 71bs.....	Southall 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Mubarakbakht 2 to 1 against Singh, 3 to 1 Redshot.

The Race.—This was anicxercise canter for Mubarak

FLOBILIKE :—For tho Teeth and Breath.—A few dxDps of the liquid FlorUne sprinkled on a wet tooth farash produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly **cleanses** the teeth uom all parasites or impurities, hardteis the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fn^rance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey **and** sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all **Cheinista and** Perfumers. Wholesale **depot,** 33, **FargdonBoad London, England.**

bhakht, who getting two lengths the worst of the start quickly caught up the other two aud playing with them through the rest of the Journey won in a canter by a half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 7 4/5sec8,

THE NANOO PLATE.

Sirdar Jewunsingh's Regfoulka 9st 6lbs.....	Hot 1
Salla Rubhamohun's black Prince 9sb 6lbs Melsom	2
Johnson's Bobmajor 9st 12lbs.....	Barrett 3

Also ran.—Rufus 8st Slbs.

Betting: Gto 4 against Black Prince 2 to 1 each Ringfanika and Rufus, 3 to 1 Bobmajor.

The Race.—Rnfus was quiokest of tbc mark but was quickly over hailed by Block Prince who led to tho distance where Ring faulka caught up and soon drawing away won easily by a length anock between second and third. Time 1min 2»ecs.

AGA KHAN HOCKET.

(PROM OUR COBRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

Only one game was played this evening between the Leicesters and the Signallers. The Leicesters had previously defeated the Parc-l Oyinkhanu, and the Signallers the Kust Lanes, the game was niagnificently contcstcd. The Sigimllers pressed from the start, but they were iinfortunnto in every attempt they made to score and the Leicesters met their attack at every point with ounsummute skill. The two teams held a blank sheet in the first half, but in the second the Leicesters warmed up and 8Core<l two goals in rapid succession, the Signallers having notched one after a most exciting fight when near the call of time. The Leicester» scored their third goal and accordingly beat the Signallers by 3 goals to one.

TASMANIA rOK THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF TUE ^ DOMDAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In may last letter I promised, that I would try and obtain opinions as to the desirability of Tasmania as u place to reside in from Anglo-Inoiaus who have settled down there. Several ladies aiid gentlemen have been kind enough to give their experience of the country, and I iorwurd extracts from their letters for tho benefit of those Anglolu-Jians who may contemplate retiring to Australia. The last letter is from a gentleman who is fruit-growing in Mildura, the Victorian Irrigation Colony.

Battery Point, Hobart.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your cn»iulrieB re Tasmania as a home for AngLo-Iiidians, I cau confidcatly recommend ithc place, but only on certain conditions. X myself have had close on 30 years of Indian experience and went home to Scotlaud four years ago, but could not stand the climate, and after 24 months of the home climate I came out here, and was so takeu with Hobart and Tasmania ingenerai that I resolved to settle here. One of my reasons for choosing Hobart was for the climate—being a Yachtsman—I cau get eight months of yachting out of the year. I would only recommeud those Anglo-Indians to come out who have secured a competency, or arc drawing pcusiuus, its folly to expect situations out here. Living out here is clicaper than Home. Groceries about the same, Butcher's meat—Mutton 5d; Beef 7i to 9d, Pork 5d to Gd, Fowls 2-G to 3 per pair. Ducks 4 to 6 per pair. (Dressed) Bread 2^d to 3d per loaf (2i lb) Butter 1 to 1 per lb. Winter (Hummer cheaper) Drapery much about home prices, Boots 12-G to 1il per pair, House rents 4—roomed average 1o per week, G to 8 roomeil 12-G to 15 per week, of course with every convenience a slight increase. X know several Anglo-Imiians out here who I knew in India some are getting pensions from tbc Indian Government aud their sons arc farming, others orcharding, the latter only started three years ago so sufficient time has not passed to know whether it is going to be a success or not. You can safely tell them any (Anglo-Indians) its useless coming out to any of the colonics unless they arc prepared to rough it. Anyone with a knowledge of carpentering especially ou a farm can save money, as Carpenters expect 8 to 10 u day when employed. As I said before, I keep my boat. Well to-day I was busy painting the inside uf the cabin in the forenoon—after dinner I was doing some carpenteiing, if I would I hare meant at least 8 out of my pocket, Education: There are plenty of Frivaie aud Public Schools all over the country and the foes arc very i-casonablu. I must say Iam very well satisfied with having stUled here. I have travelled pretty well round the world. America, through the Continent, India, Burma, Cape, Straits iiFstltcment, and lived several yeai-s in Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australiia, and New Zealand, but none of them can touch Tasmania for climate. S\e have one of the finest yachting rivers to befoiud anywhere, plenty of sheltered nooks for rough weather, plenty of good fishing either salt or fresh water, good shooting in parts and plenty |of good fruit, vegetables in season, and last but not least, the people are very hospitable and kind. Others may likely write and crack up the country to get pco|fie to emigrate, not caring what becomes of them after they once arrive, but I think differently, and everyone ought to know what to expect so that they won't be disappointed.

East Devcnpoi't, Tasmania.

Dear Sir My husband, Surgeon Major Arilmr Yeung, being superannuated at tbc age of 55 decided to come to Tasmania (35 years ago) on account of the climate chiefly if not entirely—one of our childi^en being an invalid, and being ordered by the Doctor to live in the open ail—she liveti for 18 yeais. Bhe would have lived as many months probably in England. I became a Widow inst Marcii, my dear husband was in his 91st. year and has ridden horses till within two years ago and only failing eyesiglit (cataracts) obliged him to give it up. We lx>ight small property nearly ,35 j-ear» ago, and we grew enough for our own wants. Dr. Young had to practice bis profession at first owing to the scarcity of Drs. but gave it up directly a medical man settle I at Latrobe. He had baditwenty years experce as Deputy Collector in Siiulh and Deputy-Commissioner in Oudh and was made a territorial Magistrate almost at once on arriving here. We have had some trying experiences like all newcomers. Servants were scarce, schools no where for many years after we came to this place—groceries and other articles at exhorbitant prices then—only meat was cheaper then than now, yet we, neither of us repented for one moment coming to Tasmania. I know of one very large family who settled near us whose object in leaving England and choosing Tasmania was, that it was then, the least taxed of all the colonies. But the chief reason has generally been the climate and the freeilom of life compared with that in England, and also that you get more for your money here than you would in Englaml.

Dear Sir, ou behalf of my Kathcr, Captain W. N Helmes, who is a retired military ofiicur, and an Anglo Indian, aud has rcsidcfl in Tasmania for over twenty years I will endeavour to answer some of the questions asked in youv letter. The ubief reamn who induced my Father to come to Tasmania was the l^autiful climate of which be had beard, ami after 24 months of the home climate I came out here, and was so takeu with Hobart and Tasmania ingenerai that I resolved to settle here. One of my reasons for choosing Hobart was for the climate—being a Yachtsman—I cau get eight months of yachting out of the year. I would only recommeud those Anglo-Indians to come out who have secured a competency, or arc drawing pcusiuus, its folly to expect situations out here. Living out here is clicaper than Home. Groceries about the same, Butcher's meat—Mutton 5d; Beef 7i to 9d, Pork 5d to Gd, Fowls 2-G to 3 per pair. Ducks 4 to 6 per pair. (Dressed) Bread 2^d to 3d per loaf (2i lb) Butter 1 to 1 per lb. Winter (Hummer cheaper) Drapery much about home prices, Boots 12-G to 1il per pair, House rents 4—roomed average 1o per week, G to 8 roomeil 12-G to 15 per week, of course with every convenience a slight increase. X know several Anglo-Imiians out here who I knew in India some are getting pensions from tbc Indian Government aud their sons arc farming, others orcharding, the latter only started three years ago so sufficient time has not passed to know whether it is going to be a success or not. You can safely tell them any (Anglo-Indians) its useless coming out to any of the colonics unless they arc prepared to rough it. Anyone with a knowledge of carpentering especially ou a farm can save money, as Carpenters expect 8 to 10 u day when employed. As I said before, I keep my boat. Well to-day I was busy painting the inside uf the cabin in the forenoon—after dinner I was doing some carpenteiing, if I would I hare meant at least 8 out of my pocket, Education: There are plenty of Frivaie aud Public Schools all over the country and the foes arc very i-casonablu. I must say Iam very well satisfied with having stUled here. I have travelled pretty well round the world. America, through the Continent, India, Burma, Cape, Straits iiFstltcment, and lived several yeai-s in Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australiia, and New Zealand, but none of them can touch Tasmania for climate. S\e have one of the finest yachting rivers to befoiud anywhere, plenty of sheltered nooks for rough weather, plenty of good fishing either salt or fresh water, good shooting in parts and plenty |of good fruit, vegetables in season, and last but not least, the people are very hospitable and k

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1906.

MORE TROUBLE FOR GOVERNMENT.

WITH the Indian settlers in South Africa complaining, a rising in Cape Colony, a protest from St. Helena and the Newfoundland fishermen crying out against the arrangement with the United States, the Colonial Office seemed to have got itself as far into trouble as its enemies would wish. But its cup of bitterness was not yet full. Australia is now inveighing against it. The settlement with the French concerning the New Hebrides has given great offence, and as Reuter told us yesterday, the *Melbourne Age* referring to the Treaty says the Commonwealth has experienced humiliation and a rebuff likely to materially affect the future relations with the Imperial Government and more than ever determine it to withdraw the naval subsidy and attend to defence matters itself. The *Age* is a very influential paper in the Victorian Colony, and it is capable of making much mischief by writing in that strain. But it cannot be gainsaid that the settlement has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and feeling concerning it has been high for weeks past. Our contemporary could have made precisely the same remarks it does to-day, three weeks ago. So it would appear that instead of subsiding, the wave of discontent has rolled higher and higher. In all colonies of the Commonwealth the impression is felt that Australian interests have been ignored and the Prime Minister on receipt of intimation that a settlement had been effected declared that all the chief requests, which he and the late Mr. Seddon made to the Colonial Office, had been set aside. "We have lately communicated by cable with the Imperial Government" said he, "as have also the Government of New Zealand. The effect of our communication was that in view of the commission to accept our proposals we left the responsibility for completing this convention—which was in the first instance drafted without our co-operation—entirely with the Imperial Government. We accept no share in the responsibility whatever. I regard the terms of the convention throughout as favoring French claims, and believe that almost every important condition of the Convention should have been amended in order to protect British and Australian interests." It is urged that for more than twenty years the opinions and wishes of the Australian and British settlers in the New Hebrides have been laid before successive English Ministries and there was no excuse whatever for setting them aside in any agreement with France. The British Government is felt to have failed to grasp either the strategic or commercial value of the islands and so to have delivered Australia to an enemy able to take and to hold those islands.

A British subject who resides in the islands tell us that the French representatives who prepared the treaty were fully alive to the value of the New Hebrides and the interests of their own people. The British representatives were ignorant of the value and indifferent to the position of these islands. The Commonwealth's interests in the matter are greater than those of Great Britain. Australia and the New Hebrides are in close proximity, and, observes our contemporary; "Unless some more energetic policy is adopted in Great Britain and by the Commonwealth the French will eventually obtain possession of the island by the increase of French settlers there. The French Government, by liberal bonuses, is encouraging settlers of the right kind—decent French peasants—and it is giving their produce practically free entry into New Caledonia. Unless the Commonwealth Government will match them in this policy defeat is inevitable. The police and other administration means taxation. The French Government, by their bonus system, will be able to meet that, and here again the British Government and the Commonwealth will have to do something." By the terms of the agreement which are summarised in another column it appears that although there is to be something like dual control in some respects, in others the French seem to have the upperhand. The municipal institutions—in which the British are unrepresented—are to continue and although we have practically equal interests we are to become subservient. That is what it means. Surely never was a department of Government more incapable of performing the duties devolving upon it than the present Colonial Office which has already reduced three if not four Colonial Governments to a state verging on insubordination. Instead of aiming at binding the Colonies to the Mother Country their aim seems rather to be the dismemberment of the Empire and in the case of the New Hebrides, as in Newfoundland, Downing-street dismisses the protestations with the expression: "Sorry we have not the approval of the colony interested." It was precisely the same, as we pointed out on Friday, with British Indian subjects in South Africa. The offensive Anti-Asiatic Ordinance was approved and put into operation whilst the deputation was known to be setting out to England. And Lord Elgin in his reply to Mr. Gandhi and his friends made but a poor attempt to solace them, much less to encourage the hope that they shall hereafter be treated as men and brothers, having an equal right with himself to the protection and privileges that must pertain to all British subjects the world over.

Settlers in the New Hebrides have even greater cause for complaint than British Indians, for whilst the former claim a share of privileges they never possessed, the latter have been deprived of what was theirs. In the Convention the regulations as to recruiting native labour are believed to be suitable if honestly administered. Making Vila the capital intrenches the French, for the bulk of their interests now centre there, and if Vila is to become the entrepot for exports and imports the French will naturally profit most by it. This proposal was doubtless suggested by the desirability of controlling all imports. The Convention also provides that no fortifications are to be erected because evidently it is remembered that when troops were landed in the New Hebrides it caused very great irritation in Australia. But the question is asked, if the French can accumulate vast stores of coal for their swift cruisers, what does it matter about fortifications? Given cruisers capable of steaming 25 knots an hour, there is no warship or trading ship that could cross the Pacific. Arguments such as the last suggested to the *Melbourne Age* its very unwelcome remarks concerning colonial defence. We scarcely think our contemporary's suggestion to withdraw the naval contribution will be adopted though there will be many in favour of so doing. For now as it is, Australia is dissatisfied with her defences and only the other day a prominent Federal Minister protested against the Government appointment of a Commander-in-Chief. "Acting on the ignoble cry of 'Australia for the Australians,' the Government had put in the supreme position an officer of high standing and ability, and a person of merit, but without either of these vital qualifications of a military chief—acknowledged eminence in the art of war and experience gained in commanding large bodies of men in actual warfare. If Ministers did that in time of danger", he declared, "they would deserve to be impeached for high treason. Coast and Harbour defence had to be considered even more vital than military defence, because sudden ocean raids were more likely to be dangerous than attempts at permanent landing. Whilst the British fleet was and must for a long time to come be Australia's main line of naval defence, they owe to the Empire as well as to themselves the duty of laying the foundation of an efficient system of port and coast defences—an "inner line" of naval defence which was at present sadly neglected. The presence of an Australian navy on the high seas was an affair of the future." If Australia is ultimately driven to declare her independence our Colonial Office will not be free from blame.

THE BURMA OIL TRADE.

DESPITE some opposition on the part of persons interested in opposition enterprises the Burma Oil Company has secured permission from Government to construct a pipe line for the conveyance of oil from Yenangyat to Yenangyaun and thence to Rangoon. The troubles at Baku at the close of last year acted as the final weight in the balance which made Europe turn for a large portion of its supplies to other fields. In recent years the demand for oil has increased enormously. Domestic consumption has gone up while the quantity required for industrial purposes has risen by leaps and bounds, while the great increase of motoring has accounted for an enormous consumption of refined oil. There was, therefore, no possibility of a temporary shortage being accepted, while affairs were allowed to become more settled at Baku, and other fields found immediate profit from Russia's misfortunes. Very naturally the American Trust endeavoured to scoop in all the advantage to themselves, and it was rumoured that overtures were made by the Standard Oil Company to annex the Burma fields, but private and official opposition defeated their ends. The Burma fields were therefore left in the position of having received a free advertisement at the time when it was most useful and they have taken all advantages accruing. But Burma suffers under certain disabilities and it is only by these being overcome that the fields can be developed to their fullest extent. Chief of these is the position of the fields. Several persons have maintained that the river affords all the necessary facilities for transport, but the use of river necessitates transhipment, which means both delay and extra expense. The proposal was made therefore that permission should be granted for the laying of the pipe line which is now sanctioned and secures what is, to all intents and purposes, loading at the wells themselves. The Standard Oil Company long ago realised the advantage of pipes over other means of transport and now possesses about thirty-five thousand miles of pipe line. The length necessary in Burma is far short of this, but that is a fact in favour of the scheme. The Secretary of State in granting permission has laid down certain restrictions which must find approval. The Burma Oil Company is not likely to find use for its line at all times, for storage near the wells is far cheaper than storage on the sea-board, but the pipe is likely to find nearly continuous use on account of the right of other firms to employ it. In fact instead of there being a certain amount of waste time the Company will become common carriers of crude oil and, relying upon the effect of this to increase the demand upon and output of the Burma fields, express provision is made that an increase of carrying capacity shall be made when necessary. The scheme considerably brightens the outlook of the fields and the construction of the line will put Burma in a more favourable position than any other oil-producing country until, of course, order has been thoroughly restored in Russia, by which time it is possible Burma's hold on the market will be sufficiently strong to remain undisturbed.

THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

THE question asked by Mr. Jones in Parliament as to the standard of the Straits dollar is an unknown quantity, but Mr. Winston Churchill's reply will meet with the approval of all, even those politically opposed to him. The value of the dollar in the Far East has long been a bone of contention and the comparatively recent fixation of the Straits dollar was looked upon as the key to the whole situation. It is only necessary to go back to the time before the rupee standard was fixed and to imagine what would result now if the gold standard were suddenly removed. The Straits Settlements have not yet reached the settled state of exchange which holds in India and cannot until a definite gold standard is established, to complete what has already been done. Up till recently the Straits dollar has been one of the counters in that most amazing thing, the Chinese Exchange, where the unwary is tripped up with the differences between the "chop" or mutilated dollar, the clean Mexican dollar and the British dollar. When it is remembered that a few years ago, within a few weeks the rate of exchange in Hongkong rose from one shilling and seven pence, the treasury rate, to two shillings and seven pence, the market rate, it is not hard to see the point of the argument that a fixed gold coinage is essential. One is led to suppose that Mr. Jones is looking for the old conditions and does not appreciate the modicum of safety which has been secured to merchants. If this be so there is little need to consider Mr. Jones' opinion at all. As for the suggestion that the present dollar should be replaced by one of less fineness it is also but necessary to refer to Indian conditions. As long as the dollar is such that it can be worth less in the market than it is to an assayer there must be large withdrawals which are never replaced. The most obvious and necessary step is to make the dollar not only fixed but correllative to a gold standard and the desire of merchants in this direction is easily understood.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

SIR EDWARD GREY gave the Archbishop of Canterbury but little encouragement in his anti-opium agitation on Monday. But it is inevitable that before long the trade will be restricted. It is well known that there is a growing feeling against the enormous extension of the growth of the poppy throughout the Chinese Empire and there is reason to believe that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction in the import to China, and as an evidence of good faith it was prophesied that an Imperial Edict would be published, condemning the use of opium and forbidding the employment in the Government service of any opium eater and ordering an annual reduction in poppy cultivation, leading to its extinction in ten years. Whether the issue of such an Edict will be regarded by the British Government as sufficient evidence of sincerity and good faith is not known, observed a Peking correspondent some time ago, but this is certain—that every missionary in China, of whatever nationality, and the overwhelming mass of disinterested public opinion, both official and unofficial, will rejoice when the British connection with the traffic wholly ceases. But judging from Sir Edward Grey's remarks the Edict has not yet been issued.

THE CANTON-KAULUNG RAILWAY.

THE Railway line from Kaulung to Canton for the construction of which the contract is said to have been signed, will place Hongkong within easy reach of that important centre and bring down the produce of the interior to the coast. It will communicate with the Canton-Hankow line—when that line is constructed—which will apparently be some time yet, judging from the remarks a Hongkong correspondent, who tells us that the shareholders of the latter Railway Company, refuse to pay calls. The Viceroy gave those interested twenty days to furnish the necessary proofs that their alleged capital existed, but the time allowed has passed and the matter is not yet straightened out. Moreover, it has been found that powerful and wealthy banks have not received very large sums on account, whilst shops in a more or less shaky condition have been allowed to borrow hundreds of thousands. On the whole, affairs are in a typically Chinese condition, though if time is allowed, they will be arranged as things ultimately are in the Middle Kingdom. Meanwhile it is said that the tunnelling of the Shuyin hills has actually commenced.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Dumbia from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Monday, at 5 p.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

H. M. S. Fox, under the command of Captain J. B. Eustace, R. N., sailed yesterday evening for Aden.

MR. C. E. A. OLDHAM, the Director of Agriculture in Bengal has prepared a detailed scheme for the development of his department, extending over ten years, which is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

A Soochow dispatch states that the Chinese Pirate Chief Vah Ka-der had been decapitated by orders of Governor Chen Kuei-lang of this province. There is also a rumour current that, feeling escape to be impossible, Vah Kader committed suicide while on the way to Soochow by taking raw opium and that upon this being reported to the Governor on arrival at that city His Excellency ordered the man's head to be struck off without loss of time.

A VISITOR writes to the Calcutta paper:—As a visitor to your city I was very much struck with the gharis that ply for hire here. I have visited a number of cities in India, and certainly have never seen such a collection as you have in Calcutta. I venture to say that not 10 per cent. of these gharis have rubber tyres. I spoke to a number of people and asked them how the public of Calcutta tolerated such conveyances. True there are a few called first class gharis, which have little to be desired, but what are these amongst so many? As for the so called third class gharis, I question if there is anything like them within the range of civilisation. Such a contrast to the gharis of Bombay; there it would be impossible to find a ghari that had no rubber tyres. Is there no enterprising citizen in this the capital who will put a decent service of gharis on the streets and do away with the present collection of "shandrydans." I would suggest that the next festival that takes place in Calcutta a bonfire should be made on the maidan of these Vehicles. I feel certain that such a day would be looked for and remembered as one of the brightest in the history of the city.

THE boys in Chicago who have red hair may congratulate themselves. A large firm in that city is advertising for office boys and stipulates that only red-headed lads will be accepted. The manager, giving the reason for this, declares that youths with fiery locks are more active, smarter, and more aggressive, and remain in their places longer.

THE Duke of Sutherland has presented to the burgh of Dornoch the life-sized painting of Queen Victoria, by Winterhalter, which is now hanging in Dunrobin Castle, and was presented by her late Majesty to Harriet Duchess of Sutherland, his Grace's grandmother. The picture will be placed either in the county buildings or in the public library.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow are spending the early part of the hunting season at Hopetoun House, West Lothian. They will go later on to Cheshire. Elizabeth Countess of Wilton and Mr. Pryor are settled at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, and will hunt regularly from the start of the season. Miss Langrishe purposes hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds, and has taken a hunting-box in the Chippenham district.

EARL ROBERTS is disposing of his town house, No. 47, Portland-place, and it is to be offered at public auction on an early date. Viscount Ridley is selling his house in the same thoroughfare. A famous town mansion also to come under the hammer shortly is No. 11, Hill-street, formerly the residence of the Duke of Newcastle which is to be sold by direction of the executors of the late Mr. Charles Ansell who spent an enormous amount of money on the place, and did not live to occupy it.

CATS hold as high a place as dogs in the hearts of our society animal lovers. Queen Alexandra owns several fine chinchillas and Persian cats. Princess Alexander of Teck and Prince Maurice of Battenberg also possess valuable specimens, but the real cat-fancier among the Royal Family is Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the only Royal cattery is the one now established at Cumberland lodge. This has been arranged on the most up-to-date principles, and has curtained windows and a front door with a knocker and letter-box. The portals are surmounted by a crown and the initials "V. S. H."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE BILL.

Westralian Secession.

THE GAMBLING BILL.

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 23.

IN the House of Representatives on Wednesday the Prime Minister surprised members when the British Preference Bill was received from the Senate by stating that its provisions discriminating in favour of British ships were opposed to international treaties. He had, he said, received a cablegram, informing him that the Board of Trade had discovered that the proposed discrimination in regard to British ships was forbidden by a number of treaties, some of which were binding on the Australian colonies, having been assented to prior to Federation. These treaties covered such countries as Honduras, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Greece, and some other countries. They contained express covenants that ships of one nation should not receive preference over ships of another nation, consequently Mr. Deakin moved for the omission of the words from the bill giving preference to British shipping and consequently disagreeing from the Senate's amendment postponing the operation of the coloured labour clause for a year. This was agreed to, Mr. Joseph Cook, Mr. Kelly, and others expressed pleasure at the turn that events had taken, for Australia would thus be prevented from making itself more ridiculous in the eyes of the world. In the evening the matter was before the Senate, when the Minister of Defence moved that the alterations made in the House of Representatives should be agreed to. It was, however, decided that the bill should be returned to the house of Representatives, senators agreeing to adhere to the request formerly made—that is to say, it was determined that the alteration made in the other Chamber in the afternoon could not be admitted on account of its informality, the amendment made not being a modification of the Senate's request, which was the only change permissible under the standing orders.

On Thursday the difference between the two Chambers in reference to the British Preference Bill assumed a very serious aspect. When the House of Representatives met the British Preference Bill was received from the Senate with a message that the amendment made by the House of Representatives in excluding preference to British ships was not a modification of the Senate's requests, and could not, therefore be received. The Prime Minister declared that the Government joined issue with the Senate on its interpretation of the Constitution. The Government proposed to reaffirm in express terms the action already taken in the House. They would adopt the proposition of the Senate extending the time of the operation of the coloured labour clause until August next, because that was an improvement of the bill, as it would allow time for consideration of the clause by the next Parliament. But the condition as to British ships would still remain coupled with the condition of employment of white seamen after a certain date, and he proposed to submit to the House an amendment having the effect which they desired to accomplish the previous day by their amendment of the Senate's request. He proposed that his Excellency the Governor-General be advised to recommend this alteration by message. The dragging of the Governor-General into party politics was severely condemned by Mr. Joseph Cook and others. Subsequently the Prime Minister brought in an amending bill providing for the elimination from the British Preference Bill of the provisions relating to coloured labour and the discrimination in favour of British ships. The bill was passed through all its stages and sent to the Senate. That Chamber, however, indignantly threw it out on its first reading by 19 votes to 5, and passed the original bill. Disappointed in his first attempt, the Prime Minister reverted to his suggested message from the Governor-General, who, accordingly, returned the bill to the House of Representatives, with the request that the discrimination provision should be eliminated. This was agreed to. The Senate, however, remained obdurate, and the motion to agree to the amendments recommended by the Governor-General was lost by 16 votes to 6. The Attorney General, when the message from the Senate was received moved that the amendments be no longer insisted upon. The bill would now be presented to the Governor-General for his assent, and it would be for his Excellency to say whether he would assent to it, or if it were reserved for the Royal assent, it would be for the Imperial authorities to say whether they would accept it.

THE GAMING BILL.

The Premier on Saturday declared himself to be quite satisfied with the position of the Gaming Suppression Bill. "The omission from the end of clause 21," he said, "of the exemption of racecourses from the definition of a place will not matter, because we will make it all right when we come to the interpretation clause, which we have not passed yet, I see some of the Sydney papers are evading the prohibition of publishing the betting odds by giving the names of houses with a number of stars underneath them. That is the reason why we took the power for the Governor in Council to make a raspberry bush into a thistle. You know that under the Thistle at we can declare any plant a thistle. Well, under this Governor in Council clause if there is any new device, machine or game for betting, we will have an Order in Council, and make it an offence. We have power to make anything an offence within the purview of this bill. So if an attempt is made to publish the betting in the manner described in Sydney, we will make that an offence. Without this Governor in Council clause, the bill would be useless. We know that there will be all sorts of clever men trying to circumvent these provisions, and we will have clever officials to prevent them doing so. So if they invent a new way, or publish the odds like they have done in Sydney, one fine morning the Governor in Council will walk upon the scene, and as Parliament has inserted newspaper owners as well as other people, if they break the law they will go to Castlemaine Club or Pentridge Club, or one of the other many Government Clubs. "Reference has been made to the 'Jack Wren clause' about the number of days for pony races. None of the racing days have yet been determined. The clause has been left over. There has also been a lot of comment about betting in clubs and private houses. I would point out that under the existing law any game for money in a private house is illegal, but the police do not interfere with private houses, and surely any Government, before authorising any prosecutions under the bill, will exercise a reasonable amount of discretion. Newspapers have been denouncing gambling, and now when a good bill is offered to them they are using the devil's language. We were told the other day that the V. R. C. had prepared the bill, but now I see that body is calling a meeting against it. "Well, that's enough about it. It's a fine day, and I'm off to see the Caulfield Cup."

AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Before he left for Adelaide on Friday last, Senator Playford had a long conference with the naval director, Captain Creswell—who is soon to be relieved by Captain Tickell of local command responsibilities—and Mr. Pethebridge, the acting Secretary of the Defence department. The outcome of his conference is being condensed into a memorandum, which will go before Mr. Deakin, as acting Treasurer in a few days. The memorandum, which is for the present regarded as confidential, will set out the proposals of the Minister and his advisers with respect to the naval work which is to be arranged in preparation for the decision of the new Parliament. It is concerned, of course, with the extent to which British ship builders shall be invited to submit designs at once for the "model" torpedo boats and destroyers, and the means to be taken to bring Captain Creswell's chief assistants in Australia into closer touch with naval developments in Great Britain, in the way of the construction and management of torpedo craft As the proposals involve the expenditure of a sum of money in excess of the current votes, Mr. Deakin's assent is essential before any announcement can be made. In the course of his report on the training of officers by the University for the future Australian naval forces, Captain Creswell suggested to the Melbourne University Council that something should be done, as a beginning, for the mercantile marine in the way of higher education facilities in theoretical studies connected with certificates for navigation, &c. Although, judging by a recent deputation to Senator Playford the University Council has abandoned the direct training of naval officers for the Australian navy it is not dropping the idea of assisting the mercantile marine. Captain Creswell has been invited by the faculty of science at the University to meet it and representatives of the Marine Board at a conference on Tuesday next at 2-30 p m.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

In the Sydney Legislative Assembly on Wednesday Mr. W. W. Young asked the Premier had he seen a published statement in which Mr. Deakin, Prime Minister had thrown the whole blame on the Premier of New South Wales for the non-settlement of the Federal capital question. What steps did he intend to take in the way of refuting the statement? Was he going to bring the matter before Parliament, and offer a site to the Federal Parliament. The Premier replied that Mr. Deakin was in the position of a man who having no case, abused the other side. Mr. Deakin had no excuse for not carrying out his promise to bring the matter to a final determination before the close of the sessions just ended. Having broken his promise he sought to blame the New South Wales Government. The excuse as to the inspection of the sites came from the Commonwealth Parliament, but he (the Premier) gave every facility for the inspection of sites suggested. The inspection was completed six weeks or two months ago. No new sites were offered. Mr. Thrower: Mahkoola was absolutely a new site. It was outside the reservation of Yass. The Premier said it was always understood that Mahkoola was in the added area. It would not facilitate matters to bring the question again before the State Parliament, which had expressed its opinion. It was for the Federal Parliament, to deal with the matter by altering its legislation. He did not think they could do anything more than complain, grumble and agitate. Mr. Jones: Why not kick?

SECESSION IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

The large majority in favour of the secession motion in the Legislative Council came as a surprise. It was known the motion would be carried, but such a big majority was unexpected. The Federal feeling is generally regarded as strong on the gold fields, but several members representing those districts voted for the motion. When the division bell rang there was practically a desertion of the Assembly, the members of which rushed pell mell into the Council gallery. The announcement of the result was received with the clapping of hands by the members of the Council, and contrary to Parliamentary property, by the occupants of the galleries also. Several members who spoke in support of the resolution stated that till a recent date they were ardent federalists. Mr. Patrick said that when the question was first brought forward he would have voted against the motion, but since then he had read the Commonwealth "Hansard," and the speeches of the Premiers at the recent Conference, and he had determined to vote for the proposal. The discussion on the Enti Trust Bill showed that 19-20ths of the Federal members were in favour of protecting the eastern industries, without the slightest regard to those of Western Australia. In the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Monger gave notice that at the next sitting he would move for leave to introduce a bill to provide for taking a poll of electors on the question of withdrawing from the Federal union. The announcement was received with cheers.

THE RAILWAY STRIKERS.

At a meeting of the State Cabinet yesterday a report was received from the Railway Commissioners on the question of reinstating the engine-drivers who lost their positions owing to the strike. The Government had been asked to reinstate 46 men, most of whom are now employed at lower paid work in the department. The Commissioners were sympathetic towards the proposal, although there were a few men who had been guilty of such acts as having left their engines upon the points, and these they declined to employ again. They pointed out, however, that to reinstate the men as drivers would interrupt the whole stream of promotion in the service, affecting not only the men who came on at the time of the strike, but those who worked before and went back again. If the men are put on as engine-drivers, the firemen and cleaners will be blocked in their automatic promotion, and though some of them are willing to agree to this at present, it is doubted whether they would remain satisfied when they found their promotion blocked for years. The Cabinet further postponed consideration of the subject.

VICTORIAN LOANS.

The Premier yesterday took an important action in regard to the redemption of the loan of £4,000,000 which falls due next July. The loan bears interest at 4 per cent. It has been suggested that in view of the increase in the rate of discount in London to 6 per cent. and the tightness of money there, the holders of the stock maturing next year could do better with the cash, and would be prepared to sell to the Government at a discount. Mr. Bent took advice on the subject yesterday, and after Parliament rose last night he announced that he had sent a cable message to the Agent-General instructing him to inform the bond holders that the Government would purchase the stock now if the holders would give consideration by way of discount. Mr. Bent states that the Government has £1,000,000 in London available for this purpose. It is now earning 3 per cent. By the proposed transaction the balance of the interest on the bonds would be saved in addition to the discount on the stock.

The sporting community is up in arms against the drastic provisions included in the Gaming Suppression Bill at the all-night sitting on Thursday, the removal of the racecourse exemption in particular exciting considerable indignation. Registered racing clubs are taking action in regard to the provisions inserted in the Bill, which, it is held will prohibit betting on racecourses, and arrangements are being completed for a conference on the subject to-morrow afternoon. The State Cabinet sat late last night discussing the Bill. When seen subsequently Mr. Bent (the Premier) said he thought they would be able to put the measure through its remaining stages to-morrow and send it on to the Legislative Council. Then there would be time to past it before the Melbourne Cup. Referring to what leading sporting men had been saying about the clauses passed at the all-night sitting, he did not understand the situation. It was not intended to interfere with the present law as regarded betting on racecourses, and that would be fixed up before the Bill left the Chamber. Then some of them were taking for granted that some things which as yet were only proposals had been accepted by the Assembly. Mr. Mackey (Minister of Lands), one of the legal members of the Cabinet, who accepted the amendment which has caused such comment, said he regarded the proviso which was struck out as unnecessary, and one which would in fact be injurious to racecourses. He realised that betting was not an unlawful game, and that therefore racecourses did not come under the portion of clause marked 1, that racecourses were not used principally for betting, but for horse racing, betting being purely an auxiliary, and that therefore they did not come under the portion of the clause marked 2, and that it was not the principal object, or one of the principal object of a racing club to enable its members to make wagers among themselves, and that therefore the section did not apply to racecourses. It was out and never had been the intention of the Government to prohibit betting on racecourses.

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THE Behar correspondent of the *Empire* writes:—A considerable amount of interest is being taken by the community in these districts on the question of the locality which will be fixed for bridging the Ganges. Agitation from Calcutta, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Darjeeling seems to favour the Sara Ghat, but as it would in no way meet the traffic requirements from the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which includes the trade from these districts, we are in hopes that after a disinterested consideration is given to the question the more suitable site of Godagiri or somewhere there will be chosen. The bridge if constructed there will cost twenty to thirty lakhs of rupees less, will lessen the distance of the direct communications with Calcutta for the Bengal and North-Western Railway by seventy-eight miles, and avoiding some minor objections will meet in a more suitable way the objects for which the bridge is to be made. Now that the jute industry is making such large strides in these districts the increased traffic which it will bring about must cause a very great difficulty in handling at the ghat and the necessity for the bridge will each year become more marked.

THE STRAITS' DOLLAR.

FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE IMPERATIVE.

Commercial Security Better than Debate.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons replying to a question from Mr. David Brynmoor Jones said that the Governor of the Straits Settlements strongly advised Lord Elgin not to abandon the fixed rate of exchange on the ground that business would be dislocated and trade hampered.

The Governor added that the leading bankers and merchants were in entire accord with him that the sooner gold was made a legal tender and preparations made to replace the dollar by one of less fineness the better it will be for the community.

Lord Elgin considers it impossible to direct the Governor to suspend action urgently required to meet the critical condition of affairs, for the purpose of enabling the House to discuss the matter.

ALL NIGHT SITTING OF THE COMMONS.

Nineteen Hours at a Stretch.

STORMY SCENES AND STRONG OPPOSITION.

LONDON NOVEMBER 13,

The House of Commons had an all night sitting last night discussing the Land Tenure Bill.

LATER.

The House of Commons rose at 9-40 a.m. this morning after a nineteen hours' sitting characterised by stormy scenes and the Opposition opposing tooth and nail. Several personal incidents also took place

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman left the House at eleven last night.

The Liberal Whip declared at four in the morning that he would not move an adjournment until Sir Campbell-Bannerman authorised it.

The Opposition moved numerous amendments and finally Sir Campbell-Bannerman entered the House at 9.10 a.m. and proposed to adopt Clause Four and not suspend the eleven o'clock rule to night Mr. Balfour agreed to this.

THE WILLIAM WATSON FAILURE.

Further Dividend of Nine Pence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Trustee of William Watson and Co. has declared a further dividend of nine pence.

THE ELLERMAN LINE

A "Daily Mail" Canard.

NO RATE WAR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

With reference to the statement made recently in the *Daily Mail* Messrs Ellerman in their Line naturally compete with the Peninsular and Oriental Line and they are launching a new 9,000-ton ship shortly for their Indian service; but there is no idea of unfriendly rivalry or rate-cutting.

COUNT DE WITTE.

Return to St. Petersburg.

LONDON NOVEMBER 12.

Count de Witte has returned to St. Petersburg after a prolonged absence abroad.

TERRIBLE TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

Forty-seven American Immigrants Burned to Death.

MANY INJURED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Forty-seven Russian and Servian emmigrants have been cremated in a train-smash at Woodville, Indiana, and 38 injured, a number of them fatally.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Reduction of the Franchise.

VICTORY FOR THE REFORMERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The General Elections in South Australia upon the issue of the reduction of the franchise of an elector to the Legislative Council has resulted in a marked victory of the Reformers, especially of the Labourites of which Party 21 have been elected.

AEROPLANE COMPETITION.

Santos Dumont's Successes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

M. Santos Dumont has won two prizes in Paris for the first aeroplane flying one hundred metres, having covered 220 metres in 21 1/5 seconds at a height of fifteen feet, both before and against the wind.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

British Fleet Leaves Gibraltar.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Atlantic fleet after hastily provisioning left Gibraltar last night. It is believed the destination is Tangier.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Colonel Duthy, R.A., is dead.

The death is announced of General Shafter of Cuban fame.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13

The death of Lord Congleton is announced.

THE CAPE RAIDERS.

NEARLY CAPTURED.

Difficult Chase Across a Desert.

ATTEMPT TO REACH GERMAN TERRITORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Reuter wires from Capetown that the Mounted Police were within five miles of the raiders yesterday evening, and are now hotly pursuing them. The country is sandy and water scarce, and the chase most difficult. The raiders are moving due east. They have succeeded in obtaining a few recruits.

Colonel Lukin arrives at Prieska to-morrow, and assumes command of the operations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Ferreira's maximum following is twenty men, but with spare horses it is easy for him to evade the police.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Governor of the Cape has telegraphed to the German Governor asking him to co-operate in capturing the free-booters if they re-cross the border, in view of their extradition on charges of theft and murder.

THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

Formal Order Expected this Month.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply to a question, said that he expected that Letters-Patent, establishing Self-Government in the Transvaal, would be issued in the present month.

NEW RAILWAY IN CHINA.

New Line Sanctioned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The *Times* (Peking) correspondent says that the Waiwupu, the representative of the British-Chinese Corporation, has signed the Agreement for the construction of the Canton-Kaulung Railway.

THE GERMAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Resignation Tardily Accepted by the Kaiser.

LONDON NOVEMBER, 13.

The Kaiser after a long delay has accepted the resignation of General Podbielski, Minister of Agriculture, whose name has been mixed up with the Damaraland war stores scandal. He has also incurred much unpopularity by his rigorous exclusion of foreign cattle and meat, causing a regular meat famine. His resignation has strengthened the hands of Prince Bulow in view of the reopening of the Reichstag to-day, depriving the Opposition of strong points of attack.

THE JAPANESE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Official Investigation Concluded.

RESULT NOT DIVULGED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Secretary Metcalf has concluded his investigation of the treatment of Japanese at San Francisco The results will not be divulged until reported at Washington.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA NOVEMBER 13.

An Irkutsk dispatch reports an attampt yesterday to assassinate General Rennenkampf. He was walking along the street when a bomb was thrown at him. The General escaped. The assailant was wounded and captured.

THE WIDOW'S MILLIONS.

Mr. Russel Sage's Bequests.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Mrs. Russel Sage declines to endow the Colleges and Churches with her husband's twenty millions. They will, she says, help mankind who need assistance but are too proud to ask.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Government's Intentions.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The American Government in proceeding against the Standard Oil Company will endeavour to obtain order for its dissolution and the restoration to each of the eighty constituent companies of a proportionate share in the stock.

DISTRICT COUNCILLOR BOUND OVER.

The Raipur "Cause Celebre."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

The Raipur Correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Mohan Lal the District Councillor who was brought up under Section 107 of the C. P. Code for criminal intimidation of the Local Magistrate, failed to show cause and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

He was thereupon bound over in reduced sums to keep the peace for one year.

SIR F. NICHOLSON.

Return to Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 13.

Sir Frederick Nicholson returned by the "Caledonia" yesterday.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

AN EXCELLENT BEAR DRIVE.

Lady Minto makes the Biggest Bag.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, NOVEMBER 12.

The Viceroy, Lady Minto and party, accompanied by Sir Francis Younghusband, left the Uri Camp yesterday for Aliabad on the border of the Poonch State. They were met by the Raja and Captain Hamilton and all the leading officials of the State, who were presented to His Excellency. They were then conducted to their camp beautifully situated in a small valley surrounded by hills covered with deodar and other vegetation.

This morning they left early to take part in a bear drive. The Raja himself took charge of the management which was quite excellent and resulted in the death of 27 bears, Lady Minto making the biggest bag. It was excellent sport for the bear was hounded on by an army of beaters and by packs of dogs and came by no means easy shots. After the drive, their Excellencies rode on to Kahuta where another camp has been pitched in anticipation of the shoot to-morrow.

Among the guests of the Raja of Poonch are the Count and Countess Qudt, (the former took part in the shoot this morning), Mrs. Hamilton the wife of the Resident, Mrs. Augustus and Miss Hamilton and Mrs, Bredin, Lady Beatrice Capel and Miss Croker.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

Probable Changes in the Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

There are likely to be one or two changes in the personnel of the Staff of the Viceroy during the ensuing cold weather season in Calcutta.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Musical Entertainment at Bolarum.

DINNER AT THE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

The historic Mess of the Hyderabad Contingent at Bolarum was visited last evening by H. R. H. the Landgrave of Hesse and Suite accompanied by the Hon'ble the British Resident and Miss Bayley, the whole party motoring down, the object of the visit being to listen to the famous String Band. A special programme of music was played under the baton of Herr Otto Schmidt. His Royal Highness, who is an accomplished musician himself, expressed great pleasure at the performance, and was surprised that natives could be trained to such perfection.

Herr Schmdt was presented to the Landgrave by the Resident.

The Mess was daintily illuminated, the prevailing color being a pretty shade of ruby. His Royal Highness was received on arrival at the Mess by Colonels Chewen and Yate.

LATER.

At the dinner given in honour of H. R. H. the Landgrave of Hesse by the Hon'ble the Resident last evening, besides the members of His Highness' Suite the following were present:—His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Kishen Pershad, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hamilton, the Sahibzada Sahib, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Fryer, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Miss Bayley, Mrs. Munn, Lieutenant-Colonel Gimlett, Major Haig, Mr. MacNabb, and three A. D. C.'s to the Nizam.

After the King-Emperor's toast the Hon'ble the Resident in a few well-chosen words proposed the health of the Royal visitors which was enthusiastically honoured. His Highness the Nisam's own string band played during the evening.

AN ENGLISH CUSTOM REVIVED.

Wig and Gown in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

In the early days of the East India Company the Hon'ble Judges of High Courts in India appeared on the Bench in full-bottomed wigs and robes which are customary at Home, but the practice lapsed many years ago and it is believed that the wearing of wigs in the Courts of Justice in India was abandoned some time in the thirties.

Sir John Stanley, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, has, however, come to the conclusion that at any rate in the cold weather it would be seemly and decorous to revive the practice of wearing wigs, and at the end of the last term he issued a notice inviting Members of the Bar to don this badge of legal learning. The Barristers acceded to the suggestion and on Monday last the Allahabad High Court presented a novel and interesting sight. The wearing of wigs has not been made compulsory, but all the Members of the Bar appeared in wigs of conspicuous youth.

The Chief Justice and Sir William Burkett, sitting in the first Court wore wigs, and Mr. Justice Knox and Justice Richards in the second Bench were also bewigged, but the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerji Mr. Justice Aikman did not conform to the general rule.

THE ALLAHABAD CONVOCATION.

Address by the Vice-Chancellor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

The Annual Convocation of the Allahabad University for conferring Degrees was held in the Vizianagram Hall at the Muir Central College on Monday evening. The Chancellor, Sir James Digges La Touche presided, and was supported on the platform by the Hon'ble Pundit Sunder Lal, the Vice-Chancellor, and General Sir A Gaselee, Commanding the Eastern Command.

The Vice-Chancellor delivered an Address of portentous length.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Re-opens after the Vacation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The High Court re-opened yesterday after the long vacation. The only absentee Judge was Mr. Justice Boddily who has resigned.

SIR J. WOODBURN'S STATUE.

Probable Erection this Winter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

It is hoped that the statue of the late Sir John Woodburn will be erected in Calcutta during the present cold season.

COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

Enhancement of Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 13.

The Colombo Harbour Board resolved yesterday to recommend that the daily charge for the use of the Graving Dock be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, for every additional day after the first up to the eighth, including the day of entering, and to Rs. 300 daily thereafter.

THE MADRAS BANK FAILURES.

MEETING OF MESSRS. BINNY'S CREDITORS.

Appointment of an Advisory Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

A Meeting of the creditors of Messrs Binny and Co. will be held at the office of that firm on Wednesday next for the following purposes:—

(1) To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of the 9th of November, and

(2) To appoint an additional Trustee and an Advisory Committee.

ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

ELECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NOMINATION OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

The first meeting of the General Committee appointed by the Public Meeting of Tuesday last for the purpose of organising relief for those rendered destitute by the recent failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was held yesterday evening at the Banqueting Hall, the Governor of Madras presiding.

The following Executive Committee, which was described by His Excellency as "strong and as representative in Madras" was unanimously elected. The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the Hon'ble Mr L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras, Messrs. E. Thurston, W. Ure, E. W. Orr, E. R. Osborne, P. Theagaraya Chetty, Dr. T. M. Nair and Hajee M. A. H. Badsha Sahib.

The Committee have elected as Secretaries the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar and Mr. E. S. Lloyd. Mr. Carruthers of Messrs. Best and Co. has been elected as the Treasurer.

The Meeting resolved to leave it to the Committee to formulate a definite scheme as to the best means of distributing the monies collected. His Excellency announced at the Meeting yesterday that a sum of Rs. 40,000 has already been subscribed towards the fund and that the subscriptions may be sent to the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Relief fund.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Interpellations and Replies.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 13.

A Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber in Fort St. George to day. The Governor before the business before the meeting commenced in a short and sympathetic speech proposed the following resolution of condolence:

"That this Council desires to express deep regret at the loss which has been experienced by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Vasudeva Igengar and the Hon'ble Mr. Muthukumarasawmy Moodelliar, and while placing on record the expression of their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Council by the deceased members, convey to their families a message of sincere sympathy in their bereavement." The Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar seconded the resolution which was passed.

Hon'ble Members rising to their feet to put a number of interpellations regarding the Arbuthnot failure the Honble Mr. Murray Hammick replied: "Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. being a private firm this Government have no information or means of obtaining it to the several points raised."

To the question—"In view of the wide business ramifications of the firm and the magnitude of the task of administering its insolvency, among other grounds, will Government be pleased to move the Government of India to undertake special legislation on lines suggested by Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer or otherwise" Mr. Hammick replied: "Government do not consider it advisable to move the Government of India in the manner suggested."

To the question regarding Government aid to the victims, Mr. Hammick said:—"Government do not intend to make any grants of pecuniary help from public funds to persons injured by failure of the firm referred."

To the question whether, having regard to the extent and intensity of suffering caused by the Arbuthnot failure and necessary delay incidental to the usual Judicial procedure with reference to insolvency matters, will Government be pleased to pass or move the Government of India to pass a special law vesting the administration of the estate of the firm in a Special Board or do any other act calculated to afford some relief speedily to the suffering creditors, Mr. Hammick replied:—"Government do not consider any action of the kind necessary or advisable."

To the question—Will Government be pleased at the request of creditors to lend the services of one or more expert accountants employed under Government for the examination of accounts of the firm? Mr. Hammick said:—"The appointment of expert accountants as auditors is a matter within the province of the High Court."

To the question—Whether Government is aware if there is public dissatisfaction at the supersession of Mr. C. Sankaran Nair C. I. E., at the last filling up of temporary vacancies on the Bench of the local High Court and whether Government would make a statement why he was superseded after acting thrice Judge of that Court, Mr. Hammick replied: "Government consider it inexpedient to make any statment on the subject."

To the series of questions arising from alleged treatment of Indian coolies on sugar estates in Natal and on the voyage therefrom in the s.s. "Umfuli" Mr. Hammick said "Government have read the papers referred to. The report from the Protector of Emigrants on s. s. "Umfuli" will be placed on the table. Government propose to await further information promised before deciding whether any and, if so, what action should be taken in this matter."

To questions—Whether it was a fact that according to the existing rules regulating the personal conduct of Government servants in this Presidency, all Gazetted Officers and some non-gazetted officers are prohibited from having pecuniary transactions in the ordinary course of business with any bank or firm other than joint-stock banks or British firms and that such officers are according to the said rules prohibited from depositing their money in Indian or Native Banks which are not joint stock banks, Mr. Hammick said: "The rules assistated by the Hon'ble Member, but their aim is to prohibit Government servants from entering into pecuniary transactions with persons who may be subject to their official authority or who may be residing or carrying on business or possessing property in areas which may come within the influence of Government officers."

To the question as to whether Government would be pleased to amend certain rules regulating the conduct of Government servants in a such a way as to allow officers therein mentioned to have pecuniary transactions in the ordinary course of business with Indian or Native Banks also, though they may not be joint stock banks, Mr. Hammick replied "The rules are based on the orders of the Government of India. The question whether these rules should be revised is under consideration."

THE ORDNANCE OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The Camp Office of the Director General of Ordnance will open in the Military Secretariat building, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on the 3rd of December.

LADY LAWLEY AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 13.

Lady Lawley, the wife of the Governor of Madras and party arrived yesterday, and visit Anuradhapuram to-morrow

They return on Saturday.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

Military Orders Order Discrimination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13

An Indian Army Order calls the attention of those concerned to instructions with regard to the use of the Telegraph in the public service and to the necessity for more discrimination being exercised in its use; and in the classification of messages as "Urgent" and "Deferred."

It is pointed out that telegrams are not infrequently sent when a letter would serve the purpose equally as well; and sometimes telegrams are classed as "Urgent" when a "Deferred" message would meet the requirements.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE

Examinations in March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

It is notified that the examination for admission to the Indian Staff College in March 1907 may be held at any selected station in each Division and Independent Brigade. In selecting the station due regard should be paid to the number of candidates for examination at each place.

EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.

Officer Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

While fumigating the 'tween decks of the Steamer "Hymatus" on Sunday with a solution of sulphur and methylated spirits an explosion occurred and Mr. Foggart, the 2nd Officer, was severely burned.

He is now in Hospital in an precarious condition

BOOK WAR IN CALCUTTA.

Memorial from the Trades Association

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The Calcutta Trades Association on behalf of the European publishing firms have addressed the Bengal Government with reference to its grant of Rs 5,200 a year to the Calcutta School-Book and Annual Literature Society, objecting to Government subsidising an institution, the work of which distinctly clashes with trade interests. The memorial is now receiving careful consideration and has been passed on to the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for inquiry.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

New Secretary Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

At their meeting yesterday the Calcutta Port Commissioners recommended the appointment of Mr. H. J. Hillary of the Secretary's Department of the East Indian Railway Company, as Secretary to the Commission in succession to Mr. H. C. Harvey who is leaving at the end of December.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Further Accommodation Provided.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S WRESTLERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The total number of applications from Exhibitors at the forthcoming Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, exclusive of Government, Indian Ladies' Section and Native States, is 505. Applications are coming in daily, so that fresh accommodation has been provided.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has consented, at the request of the Exhibition Committee, to get together a strong team of Indian wrestlers during the Exhibition in December next.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH NASIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The advantages and attractions of Nasik as a place in which to spend a week-end or a few days away from Bombay were many years ago "discovered" by enthusiastic golfers, and there have lately been numerous references in your columns to its climatic and other charms, while many predictions may be heard, even if they have not yet been honoured with an appearance in print, of the likelihood of the neighbourhood being greatly developed in a few years time. This, I feel sure, will never be the case so long as week-end and other visitors, when the time arrives to return, have to put up with a wearisome wait at Nasik Road station owing to the mail trains being several hours late. Going up to Nasik is convenient enough as the mails generally manage to leave the terminus at their scheduled times and rarely lose half an hour in the 117 miles. But to arrive at the station on Monday morning with the intention of catching the Punjab mail at 9-15, which is due at Bori Bunder at 10 p. m., and be met with the news after one's six miles drive that it is 2 to 4 hours late is apt to damp the enthusiasm of many visitors and cause them to form resolutions not to go there again, which they had previously made up their minds to do. One is too probably looking forward to a good breakfast in the dining car, but instead has often to go hungry till the Calcutta mail reaches Bori Bunder at 4 p.m. as there is no car on this train between Nasik and Bombay. The Punjab mail has an unfortunate habit of selecting Monday mornings for its vagaries, as is instanced by the following examples amongst many others I could mention. On Monday 17th September there were a large number of golfers returning after the "week", who arrived at the station to catch the Punjab Mail, but it was behind the Calcutta mail, which is due to leave Nasik at 11-30. On Monday 22nd October it was 4 hours late and I had to come by the Calcutta mail: on Monday 5th November it was 2 3/4 hours late and so was the Calcutta mail 2 hours late: and on Monday 12th November it was 3 hours late, but passed the Calcutta mail at Kassara. These were my last three visits to Nasik, but on Monday 29th October it was 55 minutes late.

Under such circumstances it somewhat tends towards the ridiculous to hear that the Railway Board in solemn conclave at Simla have decided to accelerate the timing of this mail. Surely it would be more to the purpose first of all to accelerate the running of it?

To anyone who hopes to put in a few hours' work on Monday there is of course the alternative of coming by the Nagpur mail at about 4-30 in the morning, but that is hardly a pleasant ending to one's trip. There is, too, a slow passenger train shortly after 8 in the evening that gets down at 5-20 a.m., extremely inconvenient hours in both cases. If this train left about 11 p.m. and arrived at about 7 or 8 a.m. one would gladly avail of it.

Considering the large number of Europeans, Parsis and Natives who go up to Deolali, and who will, I am sure, endorse my grumble, the G. I. P. might well consider the desirability of putting on a Deolali and Nasik "Special" as they do to Khandalla and Lanouli, at any rate at certain times of the year.

E. COMBER.

Bombay Nov. 13,

CRUISE OF THE "FOX."

Fifty Thousand Miles Covered in Two Years.

END OF AN EVENTFUL COMMISSION.

After a very happy and somewhat eventful cruise of two years H. M. S. *Fox* steamed out of Bombay Harbour yesterday afternoon on her final journey homeward bound. She expects to reach Portsmouth by the middle of January, 1907, when her eighteen officers and three hundred men will be able to enjoy a respite from the sea amongst their friends and relatives before the New Year rejoicings are entirely over. The *Fox* sailed from Plymouth two years ago for the East Indian Station, with a complement of 300 men and eighteen officers. She signalled Gibraltar and Malta on the way, but at the Island of the Knights there suddenly commenced a series of incidents which, though not, perhaps, stirring in themselves, yet connect the cruise of the *Fox* with one of the most amazing occurrences in naval history. When off Malta the officers were suddenly awakened at midnight by a torpedo boat destroyer, which came alongside with the exciting news that Admiral Rozhdestvensky had fired upon and sunk a number of boats belonging to the Gamecock fleet off the Dogger Bank. Three hundred and eighteen men woke up to find all the elements of naval romance right before them, unless the rash Russian Rozhdestvensky received his quietus before reaching the Mediterranean. But diplomacy, as usual, stepped in and prevented their dreams being realised. But the *Fox*, of course, promptly put back to Malta, where she remained four days anxiously awaiting news of events at Home. The *Fox*, however, was ordered to proceed to Suez to await the Russian Fleet.

A week after the arrival of the *Fox* at Suez the Russian fleet, fresh from its victory in the Battle of the Dogger Bank, steamed into the Egyptian port, where she remained for some days—the object, it need scarcely be said, of the cynical scorn and the withering sarcasm of the three hundred British tars aboard the *Fox*. The officers of the English cruiser doubtless tried their best to "look pleasant;" but Jack's feelings were not so easily smothered, and the remarks that went round the ship during those few days concerning "Ole Roj" and "'im wot fired on the fishermen" would make a small volume of light matter quite up to the average bookstall style.

When the Russian fleet left Suez it proceeded to Jibutil on the Somali coast, followed by H. M. S. *Fox* as far as Perim, where the British cruiser waited for the Russian Admiral to leave Jibutil. The Russian fleet, on entering the North Sea, consisted of four first-class and three second-class cruisers, two armed cruisers, six protected cruisers with seven destroyers, and a number of armed transports. But it was only the fragment of this fine fleet which the men of the *Fox* saw, for Rozhdestvensky's command was split up, one Division proceeding down the West coast of Africa, taking the route round the Cape, and the two first divisions were at Madagascar when Port Arthur fell.

When the last of the ill-fated Russian Fleet had departed, the *Fox* proceeded to Ceylon, whence she came to Bombay. While in harbour the men were one day called upon to assist in putting out a conflagration, for which they received the thanks of the Port Trust. Then suddenly further international complications put the *Fox* into a state of excitement. A white man was assaulted by some natives at Bahrein, and immediately the *Fox* was ordered to the Persian Gulf. There the offending Sheikh was chastised and the *Fox* burned his dhows and secured an indemnity; having done which she visited Muscat and returned to Bombay. Here again the men of were called upon to assist in putting out a fire, this time a cotton blaze at Colaba.

The *Fox* shortly after proceeded to Colombo. From there she went to Aden to escort six torpedo destroyers to Singapore *viâ* Colombo. After that she again returned to Ceylon and went into camp for rifle firing at Diyalalawa, about 100 miles from Colombo. There a very pleasant time was spent, and on returning to the ship, Aden was made for. The *Fox* worked along the Somali coast, where pirates were causing trouble round about Hodeida in the Red Sea. A little fighting took place from boats, and when the pirates had been taught a lesson, the *Fox* waited at Aden to escort the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay. This memorable event alone gives an added interest to her Commission. For the few days that Their Royal Highnesses were in Bombay the *Fox* remained in harbour, and then proceeded to the Persian Gulf. The smuggling of arms was becoming too noticeable, and so she cruised along the Beluchistan coast; and having succeeded in putting an end to the gun-running for the time being, the *Fox* was suddenly ordered to Henjam to prevent fighting between the Arabs and Persians. The *Fox* remained there about six weeks and then proceeded to Muscat, Aden and Suez. At the latter port, she remained throughout the Turkish troubles and after that visited Aden, Colombo and Trincomalee where the men carried out the gun layers competition, and won the cup. The men of the *Fox* were also first in rifle firing. From Trincomalee they proceeded to the Nicobar Islands, and then returned to Trincomalee, Colombo, Aden, and in due course arrived back in the calm waters of Bombay Harbour Here the *Fox* carried out battle practice, being first and winning the cup. This was the second trophy to be won on the commission, so that both officers and men of the cruiser have cause to feel their two years in the East have been as successful as memorable.

The *Fox* has throughout been under the command of Captain John B. Eustace, who is very popular amongst his men By the time Aden is reached over 50,000 miles will have been covered by the ship in the course of her cruise. Only two men have died during the two years of the cruise, one from the effects of the climate and one from accident, and two officers, Dr. Cox and Engineer Lieutenant Paton, were invalided home. Apart from that the Commission has been a most happy one, and the officers are all sorry it is nearly over. In a few days the *Fox* will be at Aden, where experiments in wireless telegraphy are to be made, and on or about Dec. 20 the *Fox* will be relieved at Suez, by the Highflyer, when she will proceed to Portsmouth. Thus happily ends The Cruise of the *Fox*. May her future record be, equally auspicious!

CROP PROSPECTS IN BURMA.

Good Harvest Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 13.

One of the leading rice milling firms of this City who do considerable business in exporting rice to Indian and European markets, obtained some interesting and useful information regarding prospects of rice harvest which is daily drawing thousands of coolies from the Madras Coast ports for reaping it. The crops of paddy in fields along the line from Rangoon to Mandalay are reported to be very healthy. The same satisfactory condition is said to have been remarked in crops growing between Kyaukse and Lashio. Above Maymyo a portion of crops has been reaped and new rice has already been sent to the markets of Mandalay and Sagaing for export. While irrigation from the new canals constructed by Government has resulted in heavy crops having been grown in tracts that were formerly more or less fallow and arid, it has also caused a rise in the value of land.

In Upper Burma there are large stocks of old and new paddy and considerable quantities of beans and pulse. Young plants are healthy and thriving and ground nuts, sessamum and cotton have been yielded in sufficient quantities as to be offered for sale in the markets. Beans, red and white, are expected to be mature by March. Stocks from previous crops are reported to be heavy, especially of white beans which are computed to weigh about 3,000,000 baskets or 8,500 tons.

Holders are inclined to dispose of their stocks before the new crops are ripe. The price of groundnuts is quoted at Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 per 100 baskets. Over 100 cart loads are reported to have been entering Myingyan daily and from 50 to 100 carts Magwe and Yenangyaung

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE GIBSON GIRL AND INDIA.

New Plays.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

As one of the principal originators of a theatrical sensation which has been the one topic of conversation in and about London, indeed one may say throughout England, I think I may be permitted to dwell at some little length on the sensational disclosure of Miss Camille Clifford's (The Gibson Girl) secret marriage to the Hon. Lyndhurst Bruce, the eldest son of Lord Aberdare. How did we discover the carefully guarded secret which when published astonished all London? How was the news obtained and how did we receive confirmation? I see no harm in letting your readers share the secrets of our little conspiracy, although at the present moment, London remains in absolute ignorance of the true facts of the case. Anyhow, the conspirator will make full confession to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*.

STORY OF THE PLOT.

Some few days ago a rumour reached me that Miss Camille Clifford, the young lady with the most beautiful figure in London, was being constantly accompanied home by the Hon. Lyndhurst Bruce. We knew that she was publicly engaged some time ago to this gentleman and we also knew that his father, Lord Aberdare had offered the most uncompromising opposition to any such engagement. The idea of his son being betrothed to a musical comedy actress, he had not only treated with disdain but had publicly denied the authenticity of the rumour. Thus it seemed strange that the lovers should, by going home together every night, lay themselves open to scandal and Lord Aberdare's further enmity. I at once came to the conclusion that a secret marriage had taken place. But it would have been impossible to publish such a statement without first obtaining full confirmation. How was this to be obtained? Had I openly questioned Miss Clifford at the Vaudeville Theatre she would have of course denied the report. Under these circumstances I called at her house at an hour when I knew she would be not at home, and boldly asked:—"Is Mrs. Bruce in?" The servant replied:—"No;" she evidently regarded me as a privileged person in the secret, but all the same spoke with some hesitation. That a marriage had taken place I was now certain. A colleague was at once despatched in a motor car to all the registry offices in London, and at Honover Square he obtained a full copy of the marriage certificate. The publication of the news on the next morning created an extraordinary sensation. The bookings at the Vaudeville rose fifty per cent. Hundreds of people have been turned away from the doors at every subsequent performance.

THE GIBSON GIRL AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

I had a long talk with Miss Camille Clifford, or as we must call her now Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce, in her charming little dressing-room at the Vaudeville Theatre which she shares with Miss Phyllis Dare, who still carries with her something of the demure air of a convent girl. Miss Clifford, whose hair was smothered in confetti, thrown by her friends on the stage, was garbed in her well-known gown of dead black velvet moulded like a skin to her remarkably proportioned figure. She looked very imposing, but laughed heartily when she learnt how the news of her marriage had been obtained and published to the world. During our conversation she chanced to mention her wish to visit India and I informed her that amongst other things I was the representative of "The Bombay Gazette," and asked her for an interview that might be of interest to our Indian friends.

"I have a great wish to visit India," said she, and shall do so some day. Nothing is settled yet but it is quite possible that I shall not remain on the stage after the run of "The Belle of Mayfair." My husband and I may travel then and find our way to India. I have seen so much of the English people that now I long to see more. No matter in what part of the world, they have always been so kind and generous to me that I have a great wish to visit more distant parts of the Empire. I wonder how an Indian audience would like my new song? I hear that your Anglo Indians are very exclusive people." "Yes, but very hospitable also. So are all English, at least so they always been to me."

OUR NEW PLAYS.

There have been three new plays produced in London, all of which may be termed successes. "The Virgin Goddess" a tragedy in blank verse based on the Greek model, seems likely to bring a long spell of prosperity to the Adelphi, that is if any love of poetic drama is still left in the modern hearts of Londoners. Written by a hitherto unknown author it shows both achievement and promise, and a true sense of dramatic values. An amusing and up-to date farce has also been found in "The Amateur Socialist" for The Criterion, whilst Mr. St. John Hankin has written in "The Charity that began at Home" a play moulded after the George Bernard Shaw model, which seems likely to appeal to the class of audience that to-day fills the little Court Theatre to overflowing. This little playhouse has become, under the management of Messrs Vedrenne-Barker, one of the most fashionable resorts in town. Dedicated to the service of modern ideas and serious drama of an ultra modern pattern the enterprise of these gentlemen has quite made a tradition and a standard of its own. And the audiences that flock to the Court are entirely unlike those that visit any other theatre.

A MUSIC-HALL MARRIAGE.

Variety circles have been stirred by the announcement of Miss Marie Lloyd's marriage to Mr. Alex Hurley, a coster comedian who follows at some distance the unique methods of that quaint and original genius Mr. Albert Chevalier. The wedding was celebrated in a somewhat grotesque fashion, the "bride's maids" being too well-known comedians Mr. Sam Poluski and Mr. Tom Macnaughton. Music hall people always appear to treat life as a pantomime and in the most serious events of their career strive to obtain the humours of the harlequinade.

SPORT.

There is absolutely nothing of especial interest to chronicle in the world of sport this week, though one may mention that the hunting season promises this year to be a remarkably fine one The racing season draws quietly to a close with the universally predicted victory of the favourite in the Cambridgshire, much to the discomfiture of the bookmakers, who have suffered with unusual severity. No new reputations of outstanding merit have been made this year in the saddle, but a young apprentice named Frank Wootton, promises to develop into a fine jockey who should be an excellent exponent of methods imported to our race courses by "Tod" Sloan. The last weeks of flat racing are generally quiet and we are already looking forward eagerly to the advent of steeplechasing.

R. C.

MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY.

No More Elections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 18.

The circumstances of the Municipality of Moulmein are in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, such as to require that all the members of the Municipal Committee should be appointed by the Local Government. This Notification will take effect from the expiry of the existing term of office of the elected members of the said Committee.

On the occurrance of any vacancy in the said Committee no election shall be held, and the vacancy will be filled by a member appointed by the Local Government.

THE 113th Infantry Regiment will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File, with Band and Regimental Colour under the Command of a Subadar with two Jamadars to parade at the Apollo Bunder in Review Order (Summer Clothing) on Friday, to receive His Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G. C. S. I., of Baroda, on his landing at the Apollo Bunder. A Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery as His Highness lands at the Bunder.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

THE PENSION REGULATIONS.

A RECENT *Jareeda* (Government Gazette) contains the *Firman* of His Highness regarding the rules which are to be observed henceforth affecting the retirement of public servants. They are nearly the same as those in force in British India, with slight variations so far as the discretion of the Prime Minister is concerned. On the attainment of 55 years' service, all servants are compelled to retire, but in the case of any official who is recommended by the head of his Department as being physically capable of further service, the Prime Minister may sanction an extension of one year, which may be repeated under the same conditions up to the completion of 60 years' service; the special sanction of His Highness being required for any further extension. This is a move in the right direction, the credit of which is entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Casson Walker. The question was for a long time under the consideration of the Cabinet Council, almost all the members, except Mr. Casson Walker, having opposed the reform. Their main objection seems to have been that the Treasury would be burdened with the additional expense of pensions, the quality as well as the quantity of the work that would be turned out having been lost sight of. The number of superannuated men in the service of the Nizam's Government is very large, most of whom would not stand an hour's hard work under an energetic officer. This has led to an unnecessary increase of hands in the various offices—in some cases as a result of kindness not untinctured by the principle of doing unto others as they would be done bye, and often as a result of nepotism and other like influences, in which that unspecified quantity—expediency—plays a not unfrequent part. The block to promotion of energetic and deserving young men is entirely overlooked. The effect of this *Firman* will therefore be a thorough cleansing of the Augean Stable, and the burden the Treasury incur, will be considerably reduced and brought into legitimate proportions. As a matter of fact, these old men do very little work; they are in most cases both effete and obsolete and their presence or absence does not affect the work in the offices, hence it will not be necessary to appoint successors. The *Firman* has to be given effect immediately, and the heads of Departments have been requested to furnish statements of those to whom the order is applicable; while, in order to make the rendition of inaccurate returns impracticable as far as is possible, the Accountant-General will be required to verify them. It is not improbable that in some cases there will be difficulty in arriving at facts, even after the scrutiny of the Accountant-General, as there will be no other means of testing the details otherwise than by the service book. Wholesale jobbery will, however, be stopped, as those who may succeed in concealing their age will eventually be retired instead of never—not until the inevitable overtakes them.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The question of the making over of the Nizam's Postal Administration to the British Government, which has been under consideration for some years past, may now be said to have come to a climax, at least for the present, in so far that the Hyderabad Postal system is to continue as heretofore as a State institution. It is, however, recommended that its management for sometime should be left in the hands of an experienced British Postal official, and this recommendation having been accepted, requisition has been made to the Government of India for the selection and appointment of a European gentleman from amongst the staff of the Director-General of Post Offices. It is said that meanwhile the nomination has been made and that the officer selected will arrive at Hyderabad in a few days. The new officer, whoever he may be, has an arduous task before him in putting the Department in proper condition; for it must be admitted on all sides that His Highness' Postal Department is one of the very badly-managed Departments in the State. There are altogether 249 Post Offices in His Highness' Dominions, and in 32 of the stations where they exist there are also British Post Offices. The work of the State Postal Department is limited entirely to registered and ordinary letters and packets: the Money Order system and Saving Banks do not exist. And yet the work is deplorably slack and the presence of reliability and regularity is notorious. In those places in which there are both British and Hyderabad State Post Offices, the public—even the servants of the Hyderabad State—resort to the former instead of to the latter. In other words, people are quite confident that through the former their letters will reach their destination within a specific interval, whereas in the Nizam's Post there is neither the one nor the other and there is absolutely no excuse for it. The promptness and reliability of the British Post in the Districts depends entirely on the help given to it by the officials of His Highness' Government, and therefore there is no reason why they should not adopt the same precautions for the protection of their own affairs. The Postmaster-General elect has the opportunity of doing a good deal in this way if he be earnest about his work, as it is hoped he will be, and thereby materially improve not only the Postal revenue of the State but also the comforts of His Highness' subjects. The introduction of a trained and experienced officer from British India should prove to be a boon to the State, not only in the Postal Department but in other Departments.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Two of the six students who were directed to sit for the preliminary examination for admission to the Forest School at Dehra Dun have been declared to have been successful. They will be sent to Dehra Dun by the Government in April next, on stipends of Rs. 35 a month each, after undergoing a local training for three months in the Districts.

A scheme has been submitted by the Conservator of Forests for increasing the salaries of the Assistants and Sub-Assistants under him. There are altogether nine Assistants and five Sub-Assistants in the Department, on salaries ranging between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400, and Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, respectively. With the exception of one Assistant and two Sub-Assistants, all these have passed out of the Dehra Dun Forest School, the three exceptions having risen to their respective posts by length of service and experience. The proposal is expected to meet with the approval of the Government.

THE CHIEF AUDITOR.

Mr. Mahomed Habeeb-ud-deen, Third Assistant Financial Secretary, has been appointed Chief Auditor of the Government. His duty will be to inspect and report upon the accounts kept in the various treasuries and offices in the State. This is, indeed, a desirable arrangement, as the accounts kept in some of the offices, to say the least, have not always been quite satisfactory.

A PRAYER MEETING.

There was a large meeting of Hindus at the temple situated in Rajah Kandaswami's gardens yesterday, for the purpose of offering prayers for the repose of the soul of the late Mulla Abdool Khyoom. There was a similar meeting of the Mahomedans at the Mecca Musjid last Friday.

THE RAMZAM HOLIDAYS.

The Courts and Offices will be closed for the Ramzan for one week from Thursday next, after which the usual day working hours will be resumed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Castle, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	11
C Market, Bhoiwada Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	8
Water Division...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total.....	1	2	70

Total plague deaths to date .. 133,029
Same date last year..... 2

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISPUTED TRANSACTION IN LINSEED.

Custom and Usage of the Bombay Market.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Jeramdas Ganishdas and others against Mr. J. C. Galstaun, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Rs. 20,490-13-3, with interest thereon at 7 per cent per annum from the 1st October 1905, with further interest and costs. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs are merchants and "pakka addatias" carrying on business in Bombay in the name of Fulchand Luchminarain, and in Calcutta in the name of Jeramdas Ganeshdas. The defendant is a merchant carrying on business in Calcutta. In April 1905, the defendant arranged with the plaintiffs' Calcutta firm that their Bombay firm should act as his pakka addatias for the purchase and sale of linseed and ship the same to Calcutta, the United Kingdom or the continent as he might direct. According to the custom and usage of the Bombay market, of which the defendent was well aware at the time, the contract between the constituent and the pakka addatias, is one of employment for reward, whereby the pakka addatia undertakes that delivery should on due date be given or taken as the case may be, at the price at which the order was accepted or that differences should be paid. Thereafter the plaintiffs' Bombay firm accepted orders from the defendant for the purchase of 500 tons and 125 tons of linseed respectively for delivery in May 1905, such orders having been communicated to the plaintiffs' firm in Bombay by the defendant by wire. On the 6th May, the defendant addressed a letter to the plaintiffs' Calcutta firm, stating the rates of commission which he agreed to pay to the plaintiffs' firm in all the transactions which they might effect at Bombay by the order of his manager Babu Gurdial. On the same day he sent one Pragdas Luchmandas to Bombay to give orders direct to the plaintiffs' firm regarding the purchase and sale and shipment of linseed. Thereafter all orders were received by the plaintiffs' Bombay firm from the said Pragdas. The Bombay firm accepted orders from him, on behalf of the defendant, for the purchase and sale of linseed for both the May and September 1905 deliveries. The plaintiffs' Bombay firm also took delivery of shipped and insured linseed for the defendant at the directions of Pragdas. On the 30th June 1905, Pragdas adjusted and signed an account of the defendant in the books of the plaintiffs' Bombay firm, showing the orders for the purchase and sale of linseed for delivery in September 1905, which had been accepted by plaintiffs' Bombay firm. The account showed that 725 tons of linseed had to be taken delivery of and to be paid for by the defendant in September 1905. On the same day Pragdas left Bombay, and the defendant was informed thereof by the plaintiffs' Bombay firm on the same day. In August 1905, the defendant was reminded by plaintiffs' Bombay firm that 725 tons of linseed had to be taken delivery of by him in September 1905, the price for which had fallen, and was continuing to fall. The defendant in reply falsely asserted that he had only authorised the purchase of ready or May linseed, which transactions showed a balance of over Rs. 4,000 in his favour, and repudiated the transactions for delivery in September 1905, which showed a large loss. The 725 tons were resold by the Bombay firm before the due date of delivery. According to an account made on the 1st October 1905, a sum of Rs. 20,490-13-3 was due by the Defendant to the plaintiffs in respect of the said transaction. Hence the present suit.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiffs to strict proof thereof. He did not admit the custom and usage of Bombay market; and said that he employed the plaintiffs as commission agents to purchase linseed in Bombay. He denied that the transactions were on the footing of the alleged custom and usage. He agreed to employ the plaintiffs as commission agents and to pay a commission of half per cent on all the transactions effected by the plaintiffs at Bombay. He authorised no person other than Gurdial to give orders to the plaintiffs on his behalf, and he did not send Pragdas or any other person to give direct orders to plaintiffs on his account. He gave no order for the purchase of linseed for delivery in September 1905. Defendant repudiated the purchase as alleged by the plaintiffs, and disclaimed all liability in respect thereof.

After the hearing had proceeded to a certain stage certain amendments in the plaint and in the issues raised appeared to be necessary; and further hearing was adjourned.

POSSESSION OF INAM LANDS

In the High Court, Appellate Side, a suit was decided by their Lordships Justice Russel and Justice Beaman which has an important bearing on the question of possession connected with Inam lands. The appellant in this suit, one Baoji bin Malharji, sued to recover possession of certain Inam lands as set forth in his plaint, from one Narayanbhat bin Vishnubhat Taker and others, the respondents.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Vinayek Ganesh Ajukya. The original suit was decided by the Sub-judge, Saswad, who dismissed the claim with costs on Plaintiff.

In appeal the District Judge, Mr. P. V. Gupte, reversed the decree of the Court in the first instance and awarded the Plaintiff's claim.

During the course of the hearing, Their Lordships observed that the lower appellate Court had put a wrong contruction upon section 83 of the Land Revenue code. It appeared to their Lordships there was a fallacy underlying the Judgement of the Lower Court throughout.

It appeared that the defendants produced what are called the *Parti* Books beginning in the year 1845. They do not produce anything before that year. The Inam was granted to the Plaintiff's ancestor so long ago as 1694, and the defendants produce these books and they say "these are the first books in which we have any record of our rent being paid." From that the learned judge of the lower appellate Court comes to the conclusion that their tenancy began in 1845. It seemed to their Lordships that that could not possibly be said for *non constat* that the Defendants had not been in possession since the Inam had been granted in 1694. "If that is so." Their Lordships observed "we must draw the presumption which the Land Revenue Code says; we must draw from the words of the section, and from that it appears that this tenancy commenced from the time whereof the memory of man runs and not to the contrary. Under these circumstances, the lower appellate Court has misconstrued section 83 of the Code." Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the lower appellate Court and restored that of the Court of the first instance with all costs on the respondents.

POSSESSION OF MUSHIDMALA LANDS.

Yesterday at the High Court, appellate side, their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman disposed of a suit brought by the appellants, Ganu bin Balu Dange, Yesu bin Nanaji Dange and 2 others, against the respondents, Narayan Shivaram Sathe, Dhondo Sakharam Sathe and 23 others for recovering possession of land called *Mushidmala* together with other lands as set forth in the plaint.

The original suit was decided by the Sub-Judge of Chalpur who passed a decree in Plaintiff's favour. This was confirmed on appeal. The Defendants have presented a second appeal to the High Court. They have failed to serve respondents 1, 2, 3 and 5 and having regard to the length of time that has passed since the appeal was admitted, as against those respondents, the appeal must be dismissed on the ground of failure to serve, Their Lordships therefore considered only the appeal as against respondent No. 4. The ground on which the appeal is urged against him is that which is set forth in the 6th paragraph of the grounds of appeal. It is therein contended that the Plaintiffs having denied their title through the Defendants mortgagees, the Lower Court ought to have held that Plaintiffs cannot claim title by possession, either adverse or otherwise.

So it is incumbent on appellant to establish that the Plaintiffs derived their title though Defendants' mortgagees. The Defendants' mortgagee was Hila Murji and the case made is that Topan Chattu derived through Hila Murji the mortgage's interest, and had that been established, then the contention of the Defendants would have been established to the extent that the Plaintiffs did derive their title through the Defendants mortgagees.

But the finding of the first Court which is adopted by the lower appellate Court is conclusive against this view because it is there said that there is no evidence to prove that the mortgagee's interest passed to Tapan Chattu. That being so, it is impossible to contend that the Plaintiffs derived their title through their mortgagees.

In this way the argument based on the 6th ground of appeal fails, and as against the respondent No. 4, Their Lordships have confirmed the decree. There has been no appearance by respondent No. 4, therefore their Lordships made no order as to costs.

POWERS OF THE HIGH COURT OVER THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

In the High Court, appellate side, before their Lordships Justice Russell and Justice Beaman, an application was presented by one Ismalji Ibrahimji Nagree against the decision of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay, in connection with the order passed by him for the rent of the premises occupied by one Mr. Ellis for a printing press. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the applicant, the opponent, Mr. MacLeod being represented by Mr. Desai with Messrs Manganlal, Jehangir and Co.

In this case their Lordships observed, at the outset several interesting questions have been raised. The first is whether the inclusion of Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the Presidency of Small Causes Court Act under the rules framed under section 9 of the Act is not *ultra vires*. That is a question which has not been raised before. Another question is whether the High Court under section 5, clause 2 of Regulation XXVII has got the power to interfere in all cases tried in the Presidency Small Causes Court, if the High Court is of opinion that the decision of Small Cause Court is wrong.

Those questions are of great importance, because the practice of this Court for many years has always been to interfere under section 622.

But in the opinion of their Lordships, it is not necessary to come to a formal decision upon the above points, because their Lordships think that upon the merits the defendant (opponent) is entitled to succeed. There is a good deal of point in Mr. Desai's argument that the plaintiff should not be permitted to come up to the High Court until all other remedies have been exhausted and it appeared to their Lordships that under section 69, the plaintiff had the remedy in this case, as the amount is over Rs. 500, of requesting the Small Causes Court to frame a case for the decision of the High Court. It appears that an application was made to the Full Court for a rule, but that was refused.

Coming then to deal with merits, it appears that one Mr. Ellis had a printing press in the premises of the plaintiff and he had mortgaged the Press, Machinery and stock to the mortgagee who filed a suit against him in the High Court. That mortgagee got Mr. MacLeod appointed receiver in the usual way.

Now under the order appointing Mr. Macleod as a receiver he was only empowered to take possession of the machinery and the stock on the premises. He was not appointed a manager and had nothing whatever to do with the building or premises themselves.

Afterwards apparently the Plaintiff, the landlord, gave notice to quit to Mr. Ellis, the tenant, on the 12th of May 1905 but he never informed Mr. MacLeod of that notice. Subsequently no doubt he did give Mr. MacLeod notice that he was going to charge him rent from a particular date that he mentioned.

It seemed to their Lordships that Mr. MacLeod was not in use and occupation of the premises and so when the notice was given by the plaintiff to Mr. MacLeod that he was going to charge rent, his obvious answer to that would be "I am not in use and occupation of the premises, I am merely the receiver of the machinery and the stock kept in the place."

The Plaintiff thereupon might have said "If you prevent my getting into my premises, I shall file an action for trespass against you" and he might have had a fair chance of success. But instead of doing that he has brought the present suit for rent (which obviously is wrong) and user and occupation and it seemed to their Lordships that the suit under the circumstance cannot succeed and the application was therefore discharged with costs.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed of the following cases.

SUIT BY THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

In the case of Mr. K. D. Wadia, proprietor of the Bombay Cycle Agency, the claim against the defendant Mahomed S. Hosein Khan was in respect of a motor car sold by the plaintiff, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Wadia said that the defendant was a talukdar at Bara Banki in Oudh. In February last, he purchased a Humber motor car from the plantiff for Rs. 5,500 and paid Rs. 175 on account. Subsequently defendant did not take possession of the car and it sold to Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan for Rs. 4,200 on defendents' account.

His lordship: What loss did the plaintiff sustain?

Mr. Wadia: about Rs. 1,300.

Mr. Maneckji Nasarwanji Servai, manager of the plaintiff's business was examined and produced the correspondence that had passed with the defendant, and the account showing a difference of Rs. 1,327 between the purchase and sale price of the car. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the suit filed by Venilal Chunilal against Ahmed Ismail Munshi, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Khumbatta, appeared for the plaintiff and said the claim was based on three promissory notes, on which the plaintiff had advanced to the defendant Rs. 5,505, bearing interest at 18 and 24 per cent per annum. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,414, with further interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

In another case the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey and another, as administrations of the estate of the late Mr. Govindji Thackersey Moolji, sued Nasarwanji Byramji Mistree, to recover the sum of Rs. 9,392, being the arrears of rent of a buffalo stable. Mr. Goolam Husain Khairaj, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhanjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person, admitting the claim, and asked to be allowed to pay it by instalments. Mr. Khuraj objected to instalments; and his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesteaday, Mr. Karsundas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the charge of attempt to murder made by Inspector Hassan of the Police against Bhika Tukia, a mill-hand, in respect of Ratni, a fish-wife, on whom Bhikha had committed a murderous attack with a chopper, in Duncan Road, on 13th October. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Accused was arrested in Bassein on 16th October, by a Bombay policeman. He was incensed at what he considered to be Ratni's faithlessness towards him after she had lived with him as his wife for about ten or twelve years. He came home; closed the door of the room; slapped the woman as heavily as to knock her down on her side from her seat; and then raising a chopper, sliced off a piece of her left forehead and left thumb, and inflicted other injuries on her. The woman went to the Police station, whence she was conveyed to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. She was discharged from it on the 11th instant. Accused was committed to the Sessions on charges of attempt to murder and causing grievous hurt.

LORD Ripon has established a very remarkable record. He has sat, with one exception, in every Liberal Cabinet since Lord Palmerston's last administration. The exception was that of Mr. Gladstone's second Government, when he was in India acting as Viceroy. His first Governmental post dates to 1859, when he was Under Secretary for War, with the present Earl of Pembroke's father as his immediate chief. Lord Ripon's has been a notable political family. The first Earl of Ripon held many high State offices between 1810 and 1846, and was Prime Minister for a short time in 1827. The first Earl of Ripon's brother, who bore the title of Earl de Grey, which now goes with that of Ripon, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was also First Lord of the Admiralty. The earldom to which the present peer succeeded was improved into a marquessate in recognition of his services as chairman of the Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

THE BAKER'S TEA CAKES

may be good,

but they are better made at home with 'Paisley Flour,' according to the Brown & Polson recipes in the tins.

They take very little time to make, and are no trouble.

They can be eaten straight from the oven, and are fresh, clean and delicious.

You know what is put into your cakes when they are home made.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

TARIFF COMMISSION TO GERMANY.

London October 27.—Advices from Berlin states that the United States Government will send a Tariff Commission to Germany. The task of the Commission is the framing of a commercial treaty between the United States and Germany.

The Kaiser and Empress will be present to hear the delivery of a lecture by Professor Burgess, of ... University. The Professor will read out a letter from President Roosevelt. The President says that history showed that nothing ever marred friendship between America and Germany. The only exception was the trouble which arose with Prussia in 1873. That trouble ended with the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The powerful help possessed by the Germans settled in America, remarked President Roosevelt, was always given to preserve the Union. After the lecture, the Kaiser will propose the health of President Roosevelt.

A MAHOMEDAN REVOLT.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED.

London Oct. 27.—Owing to the exile of the Mollah and two citizens from Erzeroom, in Armenia in Asiatic Turkey, the Mahomedan residents rose and killed the chief of the police.

The exiles have been recalled and order restored.

RELIGIOUS WAR IN GERMAN-POLAND.

London Oct. 27.—M. Tschirchly's visit to the Pope is supposed to be largely in connection with the deadlock in German-Poland, where Archbishop Posen fiercely attacked the education reforms "made in Germany." The Archbishop urged the parents to supplement in the Polish language at home the instruction received in the German language at school.

Twenty-thousand children in the Bromberg district in obedience to their parents are refusing to receive religious instructions in the German language. Many children elsewhere are making similar refusals and prefer to be detained and flogged rather than be religiously instructed in another language than the Polish. The Polish fanatics threw three bombs filled with petroleum into a school at Bentschen and burned down the school.

THE CLYDE STRIKE.

JOINT CONFERENCE ABORTIVE.

London Oct. 20.—The joint conference of the Clyde ship-builders and representatives of the men, which was held with a view to arranging a settlement, has proved abortive. The strike continues.

THE SOCIALIST WAVE.

Speaking at Birmingham yesterday, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Conservative member for Dover, declared that Socialism was an enemy and a nightmare which depressed the financial credit of the State.

GREAT FIRE IN PARIS.

EIGHT HUNDRED WORKERS IDLE.

London Oct. 8.—An extensive fire has occurred at the works of the Barriquand Rifle Manufactory, in Paris. The damage done amounted to several million francs. Owing to the partial destruction of the works 800 men have been temporarily thrown out of employment.

THE KAISER WITH A COLD.

London, October 27:—The Kaiser is suffering from a cold.

RUSSIA NEEDS NO NEW LOAN.

Loudon October 28.—M. Iswolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, states that the financial situation in Russia is favourable, and that there is no intention of raising a new loan.

NURSERY RHYMES.

I

Mary had a little Lamb,
But only one had she:
It follow'd her where e'er she went
In sweet simplicity.
But how it kept its fleece so white
In towns like gay Bombay
A puzzle is——but history tales
Are often told this way.

II

Little Mary quite contrary,
Is it really true
Your row of Maids the oysters eat
Leaving the shells to you?
Our oysters and our Maidens grow
All in a garden fair;
The men eat up the Oysters, and
They leave the Maidens here.

III

With Hi-Diddle-diddle
That Cat with her Fiddle
Made Doggies all laugh and bark,
Till the Dish and the Spoon,
The Cow and the Moon,
All join'd in to make a lark.
We've plenty of Diddle
And second hand Fiddle,
At which Cats and Dogs may bark.
When yours is the Spoon,
Dish'd with Cow in the Moon,
You don't call it much of a lark.

IV

There was a Jack Horner,
Who sat in a Corner
So busy with Pudding Pie,
Without Spoon or Fork
Down his throat Plums did walk,
And He said "why how clever am I."
To-day there are Horners
At all the street corners,
With fingers in every pie;
The tit-bits are few,
But hot is the stew,
And its "what a sad Fool am I."

V

Little, Bopeep had lost her Sheep:
It was sad for she could not find them,
Careless and free she went home to tea
And they follow'd with tails behind them
Yet sad to relate, it surely is Fate
If *you*, like Bopeep, grew flimsey,
Your Sheep with a tail never would fail
To drop it and run home a whimsey.

VI

That Sweet little Muffit,
Who sat on that Tuffit,
Whatever a "Tuffit" may mean,
Was frightened away
By a Spider one day,
The Biggest she ever had seen.
Descendants of Muffit
Don't care for a Tuffit,
But Hockey and Golf is the cry,
The Spider *he* trembles,
Neath cover dissembles
When Muffit the second is nigh.

VII

Old Mother Hubbard, who went to the Cupboard
Where she kept her little store,
Found nothing was there; the Cupboard was bare:
Had Doggie been there before?
Did he get the Stick? Did she let him lick
The hand that was robb'd that night,
While her tears fell down on her russet gown
At thoughts of her hungry plight?

MECO.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW IDEAS IN FUR.

EMBROIDERED collars and cuffs are being worn on many of the fur coats. Indian bead embroideries, steel, jet, and gold bead work are used as ornamentation, and motifs of embroidered velvet are often upon the fur in epaulet, revers, or other form, and occasionally a coat shows pipings and buttons of velvet, cloth, or silk. A pretty mole plush coat had lines of cloth piping in the same shade running from the shoulder round the edges. Similar pipings trimmed the sleeves, and little buttons of the cloth were included in the trimming scheme. The fronts fastened with mole-coloured bows of Liberty satin over a narrow waistcoat of the cloth. The skirt was trimmed with a waving band of the plush. A pretty sable coat was quite untrimmed, save for extremely handsome big buttons of amethyst set in dull gold. The satin lining was of a pale amethyst tint. Many of the fur coats are braided in wide, flat, black silk braid. These coats are stright in the front, and semi-fitting in the back, and well lined with white or brocaded satin. Persian lamb coats are made in the lengthened Eton style, and are finished with embroidered waistcoats, showing only when the straight fronts are thrown back. Lace is used upon fur coast for street wear and upon fur evening coats, but is more especially associated with chinchilla than with any other fur. Mink of the fine, dark qualities lends its aid admirably to the fashionable paletot. Ermine evening coats are very popular, and this fur is being largely worn in combination with other furs. Ermine stoles are always correct, but the tendency is toward widening the lines. Astrakhan is warm and becoming, and the coats in this material are cut in all the modish lines, ranging from the loose motor-coat, with a collar of contrasting fur, to the little square jacket with the turned-back cuffs and revers.

CHIFFON-CLOTH GOWNS.

Black and white striped and checked chiffon cloths in combination with bands of black silk or velvet are very popular. The white and brown and white and blue effects are very pretty, and a costume of white and grey striped chiffon cloth trimmed with grey silk and soft yellow velvet, the latter used sparingly in little pipings and folds was extremely pretty. A chiffon cloth gown in a light-red shade, which suggested a very deep coral, was very smart. The plain skirt had a deep design in embroidery exactly the same shade as the material, and fell in graceful lines round the figure. The bodice was trimmed with the embroidery and was low cut, showing a vest of lace dyed to match the colour of the material. A deep waistbelt of panne and little touches of panne on the bodice gave an effective finish. Contrasting colours are used on many of the gowns and often many shades are combined with perfect harmony. Smoke-grey is relieved in the most successful manner by association with soft, dull blue or yellow, and occasionally a touch of green, and rose or lavender is seen on grey. A stylish dinner gown of grey chiffon cloth was trimmed with pale yellow satin, and lavender panne and touches of pale rose and silver were included in the embroidery. Another gown was of grey crepe, trimmed with light blue and lavender. A charming evening gown was in yellow chiffon cloth, trimmed with little frills and motifs of yellow silk and lace. Deep bands of grey velvet embroidered in silver were placed at intervals on the skirt, and small bands to match trimmed the bodice.

GREY FOR EVENING WEAR.

Grey is very popular for evening gowns in lighter materials. Grey tulle over pale pink silk, or lavender or over several veilings of chiffon, each in a different shade, is much worn. An evening gown of grey tulle had wide bands of embroidered grey velet. The foundation was of pale pink silk, with two veilings of pink chiffon. The corsage was draped with pale pink chiffon. There is a tendency to lengthen the shoulder lines, and a grey crepe gown with a draped surplice bodice and long shoulder lines was extremely pretty. Embroidery in many soft shades of grey and narrow folds of the crepe, accompanied by folds of grey velvet a shade darker than the crepe, trimmed the bodice, and were set on the full skirt in tunic lines. Wide bands of heavy silk net or tulle dyed to match the dress material and beautifully embroidered in shades of the same colour are let into some of the prettiest skirts. Flat silk braid is used, but in many cases the braid is confined to the coat, and the skirt is left plain

THE details of the scheme for the creation of a divisional army will shortly be published. The new arrangement, it is understood, says the *Tribune*, will destroy the present military commands, while the divisional commanders and Brigadier-generals will exercise the fullest powers outside the War office which it is possible to allot under the scheme of decentralisation. Administration and training will be further separated. The general commanding-in-chief of a military district will be a local Inspector-general, and will be responsible to the Army Council for the training of all the forces in his command; but he will take no part, other than as an inspector, in the direction of the training. This is to be left to the several commanders, who will hold their appointments subject to the efficiency of their troops being maintained according to the views of the district general. This officer will also inspect the allotted troops of the coast defences, and report on their efficiency. The Regular Army at home will be divided into six divisions, each of three brigades. These brigades will have only half their war establishment present during peace, and each will be as complete as possible without incurring untoward expenditure

"PE-RU-NA WAS SUCCESSFUL WHERE DOCTORS FAILED,"

Writes Mr. Cholette After Taking Pe-ru-na.

MR. MENESIPPE CHOLETTE.

Mr. Menesippe Cholette, Ste. Therese de Blainville, P. Q., writes:

"I shall never be able to speak in terms high enough to express the entire confidence I have in Peruna.

"There is nothing better to restore health. I took eight bottles.

"All the pains I had in the head and bowels, also the catarrh of the nose and stomach, as well as all other symptoms disappeared after I had taken the third bottle.

"Peruna was successful where two doctors had failed.

"Were I the first to testify in favor of this remedy, it might be thought that I exaggerate, but many testimonials before mine have pointed out the great virtue of this effective tonic.

"It would be unreasonable to undervalue a remedy which has snatched from premature death poor human beings who were beyond rescue by the doctors.

"This remedy has restored many a victim of incipient consumption and other diseases.

"Peruna is the best remedy for all catarrhal diseases."

WHEN the catarrh has become systemic,—that is, when it has been allowed to spread through the entire system, it is a difficult disease to cure.

Physicians do not always understand it and some of them do not care to treat it. Hence the inability of a great many patients to find a cure.

The correct thing to do for these cases is to make use of some internal, systemic catarrh remedy,—one that will reach every internal organ of the body and exercise a healing, strengthening and soothing effect upon the mucous membranes lining these various organs.

Such a remedy has been found in Peruna.

As Mr. Cholette states, his testimonial is not the first one written in behalf of Peruna, the remedy which brings permanent relief in all cases of systemic catarrh.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

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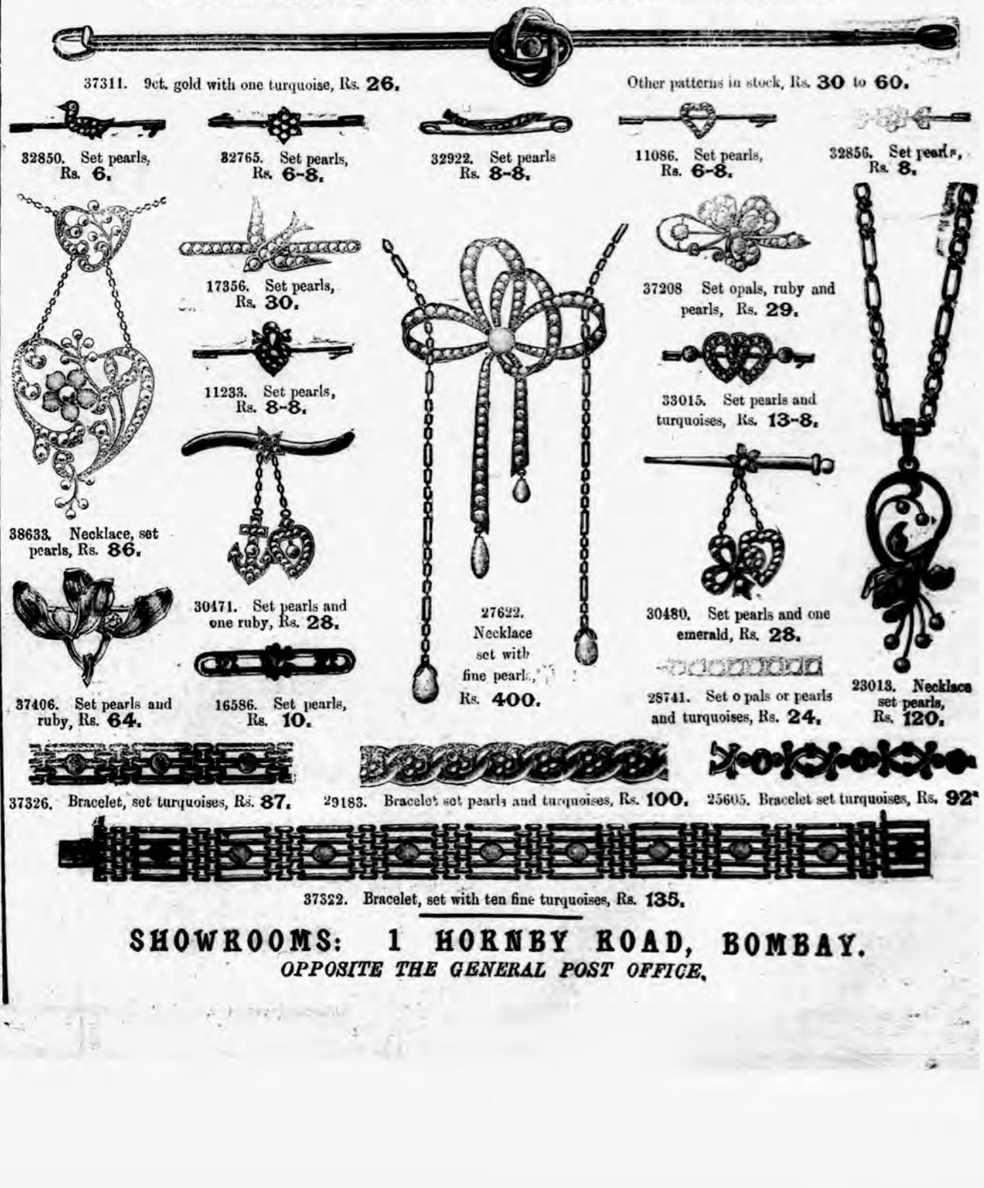
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25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOWROOMS: 1 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BY THE WAY.

SIR RICHARD SOLOMOM, K. C. M. G.

THE arrival in England of Sir Richard Solomon, K.C., Attorney-General of the Transvaal, has rather more interest than usual, as it is an open secret that when he returns to the Transvaal it will be in the capacity of a private citizen and a candidate for the local Parliament, and everyone is wondering what particular party in that land of political parties he is likely to lead. It is quite on the cards that he may become the first Premier of the New Transvaal, and his visit to this country is not entirely unconnected with the framing of the new Constitution for the Colony in question.

A GENERAL FAVOURITE.

Sir Richard Solomon is the son of a Cape missionary, and was born in Capetown fifty-six years ago. He was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1879. He has performed a vast amount of legal work, of the highest importance, both for the Cape Colony and for the Transvaal; and was appointed Legal Adviser to Lord Kitchener during the Boer war, for which he received the C.B. He officially represented South Africa at the famous Delhi Durbar in 1902-3; and since the war has acted as Attorney-General of the Transvaal and a member of the Executive and Legislative Council. He is generally liked by all sections of the community in South Africa, and should fate will that he be the first Premier of the Transvaal, there is little doubt that the appointment would be highly popular.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The fifty probationers for the Indian Civil Service who were appointed on the result of the open competition held in August, 1905, have all passed the final examination, the riding test, and the Medical Board, and will be leaving England this month to take up their appointments in India. Oxford had eighteen probationers divided among eleven colleges, Balliol, with six, being the only one with more than two. Nine Cambridge colleges were responsible for seventeen, five of whom came from Trinity. University College, London, attracted fourteen students. Of these, seven had previously been at Oxford, four at Cambridge, two at Dublin, and one at Glasgow. Of the nine other successful Scotch students, six completed their course at Oxford and three at Cambridge. Trinity College, Dublin, retained for the final training only one of the three Irish University men in the list.

A FORGED "CHARLOTTE BRONTE"!

Mr. Clement Shorter, who is an authority on all that concerns the Bronte family, adduces strong evidence in the *Sphere* this week to show that the portrait of Charlotte Bronte just added to the National Portrait Gallery is a fraud. It bears the signature of Paul Heger, who, it will be remembered, was Miss Bronte's professor in Brussels; he was the hero of two of her novels, "Villette" and "The Professor"; perhaps also in a measure he was the counterpart of Rochester in "Jane Eyre" and of Louis Moore in "Shirley." If he had truly painted Miss Bronte's portrait the picture would have been a treasure indeed. Unhappily the thing (according to Mr. Shorter) is an obvious forgery.

TWO SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

Mr. Shorter shows that the writer of the inscription did not know how to spell Paul Heger's name correctly; and that it is impossible that the picture could have been done by M. Heger, as stated, "from life" in 1850, he never having seen Miss Bronte after she left Brussels in 1844. Moreover, Mr. Shorter is able from quite reliable authorities to show that the portrait does not in any way resemble Miss Bronte and that Paul Heger never painted in water-colours at all. "By the light of these facts," concludes Mr. Shorter, "I think that any ratepayer may be justified in asking two simple questions—first, whether the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery still intend to hang this picture with its present inscription; secondly, whether they have any more portraits hanging in their gallery which have been purchased on so scanty a basis of genuineness."

THE IDLE THAMES STEAMBOATS: SUGGESTIONS.

The *Lancet* thinks it a pity that the motive-power of the County Council's steamboats should be allowed to lie idle during the winter months, and makes some suggestions on the subject. It says: It would surely not be a difficult matter, for instance, to take off the paddle-wheels and to engage the shaft on a dynamo for electric-lighting purposes at various points on the river. The steamers might also be used for purifying the atmosphere and turned into ozonisers placed at various points on the river. Their combined action might even be directed to the dissipation of fog. Much of the fog in London owes its birth to the river, and if the rise of vapours and mists could be stopped then the great annual London evil might to some extent be mitigated in this way. It is known that powerful electric discharges cause the minute particles of mist to join together, forming drops which, falling to earth, clear the air. "Possibly the whole fleet," it is added, "could supply enough power for the lighting of the Embankment or for part, at any rate, of the new electric tramway which is in course of construction there." We have seen suggestions by the *Lancet* that we thought far more feasible.

THOMAS A'BECKET'S FIG-TREE.

Tarring, near Worthing, where the figs come from, has more than one tradition connected with its principal industry. One of these declares that Thomas A'Becket, who used to visit the Archbishop of Canterbury at his palace in the village, planted with his own hand the most venerable of the fig-trees still extant. Arboriculturists are doubtful as to the possibility of a fig-tree reaching the great age of nearly 800 years, but there are, so they say, plenty of fig-trees at Tarring that have flourished there for over a century and a half. And that seems a respectable age for trees which still bear fruit.

THE PICTURE POST-CARD CRAZE.

The history of the development of the picture post-card hobby is really an astonishing one. During the past ten or twelve years the enterchange of cards has grown enormously in this country. Previous to 1894 a writer in the *Sunday Strand* points out, they were only known through occasional importations of sundry packages from Germany (where they have been in vogue for about thirty years), France, and other Continental countries. The English postal authorities were slow in granting concessions to help the movement. It was not until 1894 that permission was granted for the public sale of privately printed and unstamped cards. In 1899 the larger card—5 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in.—received official sanction and was welcomed by publishers, as the area gave greater scope for pictorial effect from an artistic point of view. The result was soon seen. The hobby became a craze. One London firm produces no fewer than 1,000,000 cards weekly.

A SOURCE OF PROFIT.

Lately the postal authorities have begun to grasp the possibilities of the picture post-card as a source of profit. The remarks made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in his first Budget speech indicated how greatly the circulation of these postcards has affected the Post Office balance-sheet on the right side. During the official twelve months ending last year no fewer than 450,000,000 picture post-cards passed through British post-officers, and it is confidently anticipated that the returns for the present year will show that at least 500,000,000 have been dealt with in the United Kingdom.

FOR YOU!

(A Commercial Love-Song.)

[The air teems with tales of Trust and Combine. Following the new mission of the *Times*, a huge amalgamation of soap manufactures has been formed for the purpose of cornering that industry. Rumours of other commodities, in process of acquisition on similar lines, are rife, and the wonder is as to where the end will be. The prospectuses of the various combinations breathe an air of self-sacrifice and regard for the general welfare of humanity that is intensely pathetic.]

Suppress that angry frown,
Recall that strong expression,
Read the prospectus down,
And note the sweet confession.
Although the language be,
Allied to all that's modest,
Most surely you must see
Our true intention, *quod est*:

For you! For you!
Our policy we're framing
To further best your interest,
'Tis that at which we're aiming.
No selfish project underlies
Our philanthropic enterprise
From any point of view;
Our energies we exercise
For you!

Oh, turn a gentle smile
Upon our great endeavour,
And wait a little while—
You will not wait for ever—
For this consummate boon
To fall your way and bless you,
Expect it very soon,
For it is—we'd impress you—

For you! For you!
Our hearts are in your service;
We plot and plan as best we can,
And strained our every nerve is,
To work big things on your account
And in your estimation mount
Another step or two.
Our crystal purpose hath its fount
In you!

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

The popularity of Dickens seems to be in no danger of diminishing if the publishers know their business. Yet another "standard" and expensive edition of his complete works is announced, in which are to be enclosed a large number of fugitive papers from the various periodicals—the "Daily News," "Household Words," &c.—with which Dickens was associated. At the same time a Dickens enthusiast, Mr. J. O. Thomson, who is already known as the bibliographer of the novelist, announces an edition in six volumes of these fugitive papers alone, about half of which will consist of material that has never previously been published in book form. It is always doubtful whether occasional work of this kind, which its author chose himself to leave in the dusty oblivion of library shelves, is worthy of republication, and when the answer is in the affirmative it is a sure, test of the value set by the reading world on the writer. Another phase of the interest taken in all that appertains to Dickens is illustrated by the discussion that has been going on in a religious paper as to his "place of worship." It seems to be established that he was a regular attendant at Little Portland-street Chapel in the early years of his literary life, where Miss Jennett Humphreys describes how she used to meet him on the steps, "his face and figure exactly resembling the Maclise portrait which was the frontispiece to 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and his dress remarkable for a bright blue satin waistcoat and a large jewelled pin protruding very prominently from a coloured satin stock." Probably Dickens himself would have been rather amused to know that there would be so much competition among the chapels for the honour of his attendance, in view of the rather unflattering account of them that he has given in his novels. The red-faced man and the shepherd in "Pickwick," Mr. Chadband in "Bleak House" the Pastor of Little Bethel in "The Old Curiosity Shop" do not incline us to think that Dickens was appreciative in this matter, and it might have been kinder to leave the question of his chapel in mystery. However, it seems that an exception must be made in favour of the Rev. Edward Tagart at Little Portland-street, since Dickens not only took part in the presentation of a service of plate to him but wrote the inscription for it. If that service has escaped the melting-pot it should be eagerly sought after by the wealthy Dickens collector.

It is curious to remember that the name of St. Etheldreda, whose shrine at Ely has been the scene of a memorable celebration survives in our language as the adjective "tawdry." This word has run through the same course of degeneration as "tinsel," which once meant anything that sparkled or glittered (from the French *enticelle*), and was apllied to cloth of gold or silver, whereas it now means "that which has no reality of sterling worth underlying the glittering and specious show which it makes." "Tawdry" is another of the words which (as Trench said) "men have dragged down with themselves and made partakers more or less of their own fall." Originally it conveyed no meaning of shabby splendour. When the girl in the "Winter's Tale" reminded her lover that he had promised her a "tawdry lace" she was not decrying his generosity. The word was originally applied to a kind of cheap but pretty necklace or chiffon which was sold in large quantities at the fair held at Ely on St. Etheldreda's Day. Etheldreda was corrupted into Awdry, and these necklaces were called "St. Awdry laces." This phrase coalesced in the mouths of the people into "t Awdry," and then "tawdry" laces. That such things were cheap without being what we call tawdry may be seen from the passage in which Rich says in the years of Shakspere's death: "It was a happy age when a man might have wooed his wench with a pair of kid-leather gloves, a silver thimble, or with a tawdry lace; but now a velvet gown, a chain of pearl, or a coach with four horses will scarcely serve the turn."

A new society has just been formed for the issue of scarce Elizabethan plays and documents illustrative of the drama. It is appropriately called the Malone Society, to commemorate the great services which Edmund Malone rendered to the study of the Shakspercan drama. As the Committee of the Society includes such students as Messrs. F. S. Boas, E. K. Chambers, and A. W. Pollard. It may be taken for granted that it will prove to be a genuine addition to our scholarly associations. Perhaps it is not vain to hope that if the Malone Society flourishes it will not merely confine itself to the issue of rare works, but will give us—perhaps in collaboration with some enterprising publisher—that complete Corpus of the Elizabethan drama at a moderate price which has long been awaited by students. Professor Saintsbury has estimated that some forty or fifty volumes on the scale of the Globe Shakspere would suffice for such a Corpus. "It is impossible," he says, "for anyone who reads literature as literature, and not as a matter of of idle crotchet, not to reflect that if either of the societies which during the last half century have devoted themselves to the study of Shakspere and his contemporaries had chosen to employ their funds on it, a complete Corpus of the drama between 1560 and 1660, edited with sufficient but not superfluous critical apparatus, on a uniform plan, and in a decent if not a luxurious form, might now be obtainable." If the Malone Society should see its way to undertake the editing of such a Corpus—which would not be a difficult matter, in view of the care that has lately been spent on the text of nearly all the chief Elizabethan dramatists—it is highly probable that some publisher would undertake to bring it out in a cheap form, like that of the Globe Shakspere, and that he would find it a remunerative venture.

In the second instalment of his LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE M. Jusserand carries us through the Renaissance and Reformation to the era of Elizabeth. Shakspere and his fellow-dramatists do not yet make their appearance in his pages; but the lyricists, the novelists, Richard Hooker among prose-writers, and Spenser among the greater poets are fully handled. M. Jusserand more than sustains the high degree of excellence that we have learned to expect from him. We are particularly struck with the architectonic ability which this volume displays. The most obscure books and authors become in the hands of M. Jusserand significant; he succeeds in affiliating them to the wider movements, literary and social, of their age. Like Taine, he interprets literature with the aid of history and psychology, treating the written word as the outcome and the manifestation of a national genius stirred by a special set of circumstances. Of the national character and history M. Jusserand is a penetrating critic, and his generalisations are doubly valuable for their bearing upon literary developments. We must congratulate him on his English style. He writes more gracefully in a foreign tongue than many scholars of distinction write in their own.

The head master of a Muncipal School of Art should know better than any reviewer what students want. But a "manual" seems to imply that the student has there at hand the essential information on the subject whatever it may be. Now the necessary information with regard to historic ornament and the applied arts generally is not to be compressed into some 150 pages. Mr. Glazier in A MANUAL OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT has certainly crammed into them illustrations enough to give at a glance some idea of the historic periods. In fact they are so closely packed together on the page—of course on a reduced scale—that they lose something of their individual value. They are, however, well chosen and drawn. The only book to compare with this "Manual" is Meyer's handbook—itself a wonderful production. The story of the styles is necessarily told in a very summary fashion, which, if it does not rob the narrative of its interest, cannot be expected to arouse enthusiasm in a subject unhappily for the moment out of favour with artists or with those of them who make themselves most loudly heard. Nevertheless the subject is one to which students of design must presently return, and there is, so far as we know, no better introduction to it than Mr. Glazier's little book. The review of the applied arts which forms the second part of the volume is really too cursory to be of much service. If the author had but devoted the whole of his, in any case, limited space to one subject, he would have been able to do fuller justice to historic ornament.

Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams in his LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS says of the pious founder of the Y. M. C. A. movement: "George Williams was not a student, not a great reader; matters of criticism and details of doctrine always failed to excite his interest. He knew nothing and cared nothing about the results of linguistic or historial inquiry into the authenticity of the Scriptures. There was neither poetry nor mysticism in his being, and only a very practical religion would have appealed to him." Perhaps, therefore, no great fund of philosophy or literary art was needed to interpret him to the world. His biographer, instead of contenting himself with a clear picture of a wholly simple and transparent character, has sought to add to the biographical literature of the world, and there we think, he has made a mistake. His book would have gained in force and in the continuity of its interest if he had not over-weighted the narrative with so many personal reflections, for these latter more often obscure than illuminate. And, on the other hand, some personal detail might well have been spared. There is no romance in the fact that "seedcake was never absent from his table on Sunday afternoons," nor is it particularly edifying to learn that at the Y. M. C. A. jubilee the delegates consumed 12,500lb. of meat, 24,000 dinner rolls, and 2½ tons of potatoes. Realism of this sort on one page, the grand style of Carlyle on the next, and a suggestion of Mr. Bart Kennedy on the third—it strikes one as wanting the sense of unity. As a critical study the book has but a slight value, but those who saw in Sir George Williams a hero as well as a good Christian man, who would wish to have his character and memory treated in the heroic manner, and who see no objection to laying bare to the world his most personal prayers and private devotions will rejoice in the possession of this memorial volume and possibly get real stimulation from it.

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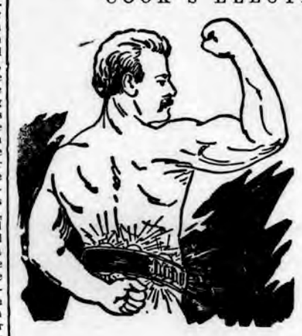

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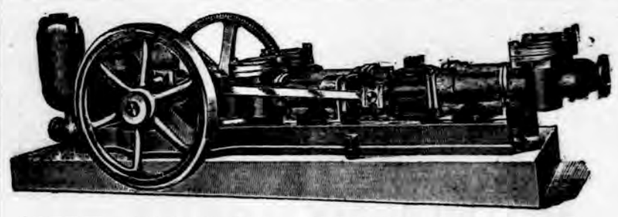

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LADIES—Open face, Silver	Rs.	95		
„ „ „ Gold	„	260		
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	„	95		
„ „ Gold	„	270		
„ Hunting, Silver	„	95		
„ „ Gold	„	265		
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	Rs.	95		
„ „ Gold	„	350		
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„ „ Gold	„	375		

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Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

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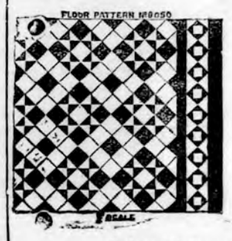

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AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT

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t

ÌEXIRA EDITION.

lYEDNESDAY, KOV. 14, 190G.

TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

Eiorhteen Years' Service Sacrificed.

HEAD CLEUlv'S FAILING.

(FROM OÜR CORRESPONDEKT.)

LAHORE, November 13.

One railway tliief Las had his career cut short, [r, O, Bevan Petman, Barrister-at-law and Assistint Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Governlent was sleeping in a 1st class compartment oirthc Dde further from the platform of a train stationary the Jullundur City iStation at 2 a.in, on Sunday lorning when a cold draught awoke him to Lhe fact that tli« door of his compartment was >pen Turning round he saw a well-dressed Fnative leaving the carriage. Thinking that a Native Igentleman had mistaken his caridage, Mr. Petman made no sign until he observed that the visitor made no effort to shut the door but departed rather suddenly along the platform. Mr. Petman shouted l^two or three times to have the door shut, but with-[jout avail and eventually got up and shut it himself. I l^reseutl^ Mr. Petman was again awakened, when he | bserved the head and shoulders of the same visitor ^framed in the open window of the door whilst a pkit bag— a heavy one— containing books was ^gliding towards the platform. Mr. Petman jump ed up and shouted and the visitor, who showed a clean pair *oj.* heels, was only arrested at the very opposite end of the platforiu by the Railway Police and brought back to the carriage. It was | then discovered that his curly form was only curly from, the fact that Mr. Petman's trousers were concealed beneath his thick night shawl.

The visitor, who gave a false name, proved to be Mania Bakhsh the Head Clerk in the Adjutant's Office of the 19th Punjabis and a man drawing I Ra. 150 a month, with IS years' service.

The capture is fortunate as there have been a '^lumberof railway robberies in the district lately.

MALARIAL EEVER IN SIND.

Extent o& Sickne^ss Abnormal.

^ (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 13.

Owing to heavy and late Hoods seasonal malarial fever is raging fearfully in all the lower parts of Bind. Fortunately a very small mmibej of cases ^ave proved fatal, but the extent of sickness is very abnormal. In every village and hamlet, nay in almost every family in some of tho villages, several persons are sufferiug from it.

TRIBUTE TO THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, November 13.

Major-General Sir E. Locke-Elliot, Commanding the 8th Lucknow Division, issues the following personal Command Order :—

On the departure of tho 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment from the 8th Division the General Officer Commanding wishes to place on record Ids appreciation of the soldierly qualities they-hacyS^Sd all times jrlisplayed in physique and -good behaviolnrr^^Phe^Battalion has no reason to fear comparison with any other in service and it leaves the cemmand with the best wishes of all.

FAST COLOURS,

Calcutta Customs' Notice.

(FROM OUR COKBKSPOKDENT.)

LAHORE, November 13.

The Collector of Customs of Calcutta proposes to issue a notice that after a period of throe months all importations of prints, cotton, tweeds and other similar articles, bearing labels describing them as fast colours, which are not really fast, will be dealt with as goods bearing a false trade descriptiou under tho Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Opinious, howerer, are being first ioTiteli io

ACCIDENT TO VCOAL S^EA-MER.

Another Ship to (4o to Bombiiy Instead.

(FROM ODR COUBESI'OXDENT.)

C.VLCUTTA, November 13.

An accident occurred on the river Hooghly yesterday to the Bengal Goal Company's steamer '•Sanctoria" commanded by Captain W. Ward. The vessel which is turret decked was laden with a full cargo of coal for Bombay. She was gofng down the river with the branch Pilot Kirkmau in charge when she t liled back at Garden Reach, her rudder post being damaged. '1he Port Coniinisaioncr's Traffic Manager has arranged to place the steamer back in the Kidderppre docks where she will remin south of the c*»ul berths whilst she discharges her cargo into s. s. "Shirley" which will make the trip insteail.

A TIEMPT 1O WRECK TRAIN.

Probable Stationing o& Punitive Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, November. 13.

A dastardly attempt was made the other day to derail a train on the Tinnevell^'-Qiiilon section of the S«iuih Indian Railway, a sixty-eight lb. milepost being placed across the rails near a bridge, which derailed the engine, but she ran across the bridge on the sleepers rather dangerously near the edge. Luckily the other vehicles kept the track and no less of life occurred.

The spot has been the scene of many trains being stoned by the inhabitants of the adjacent village. The Railway Folicc is investigating the matter and it is probable that a Punitive police force will be stationed in and about the village.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS,

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).— Lieutenant F. E. Hunt, D. S. O,, Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Riffes, is transEered asa 8<|uadron Officer. Dated* 24th October.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.— 2nd-Lieutsnant H. A. B, Johnson, Unattached List, attached to the 2n«l Battalion tShropshirc Light Infantry, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a** Double Company Officer. Dated 27ih October.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.— 2nd-Lie utenant C. G Spankic, Unatttached Ti?>t, attache«! to the 2ml Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 28th October.

127th Pinncess of Wales'# Own Baluch Light Infantry.— 2ml liicutenaut E. A. W. I.ake, Unattached Ust, attached to the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to l>c a Double Company Officer. Dated :tOth October.

Lieutenant 11. M. illiams, on arrival in India, is posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary Ht«pital, Kirkec,

Sub-Csnductor T. Ticrucy Ordnance Department is graute«! leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officers have been i>crmitted to return to «Inty :— Colonel H. J. J, Mùldleton, .\»sistaut A«ijutaiit-Geueral, Mhow Division. Major T. Fraser, R. E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Jubulpore Brigade. Captain G. A. F. Sanders, R. E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade. Lieutenant A. Marshall, 2Sth Light Cavalry, Captain W. J. TiUmbert, 29th Lancers, Deccan Horse. Major F. J. M, Edwards, D. S. O„ 33r«l Qeen's Own IJght Cavalry. Captain H. T. Naylor, 3<>th Jacob's Horse, Commandant, Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Major A. P. Browne, 38th Prince of Wa^ Own Central India Horse. Captain T. S. " ncred, 3tth Prince of Wales's Own Central Ind.. Horse. Lie ant N. H- C. Russell, 39th Prince afW a O.vn Central India Hoi*se. Lieutenant D. I..-... A i.. uer, 3lKh Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horae. Lieutenant C, J. M. Thornhill, Gth Jat Light Infantury. Major H. King, 33rd Panjabis. Lieutenant G B. S. Lewis 37th Dogras. Captain H.G. T. Oostley, 44th Merwara Infantry, Captain C.H.B.Glark, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, Lieutenant H. J. H. Davson, 74th Punjabis, Burma Military Police, Lieutenant N. E. Howell, 82nd Punjabis Lieutenant G. F. Archibald, 82nd Panjabis, Lieutenant A, C. D. Thorne, lOSrd Mahratta Light Infantry, Captain G. Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Lienten ant F. C. Bannatyne, 109th Infantry, Lientenant C. B. Gannon, 113th Infantry, Major E. G. R. Wilkins 114th Mahrattas, Captain W. J. H. Hunter, 11Gth Mahrattas, Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. F, Whyte, 117th Mahrattas, Licutouant J. McL. O. Taylor, 119th Infantry (Tho Mooltan Regiment), Captain J. G.Greig, 121Bt Pioneers, Lieutenant W. H. A. Lloyd, 122nd Kajputana Infautry. Lieutenant B. R. Reilly, 122ud Rajputaña Infantry, Lieutenant W, Greatwood, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Captain B. F. R. Holbrooke. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, Major A. £. Hatch,. 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Majpr F. J. Fowler, D 8. O., 130th Pince l of Walka's Own Baluchis, Lieuteoant H. D. , Mooro, W. Nleholson, Assistant Inspector of Supply, Western Commantl.

Xbc iiTulermcutioiieil Oflicera have been grautctl exfejisioKs «.f leave :—Major IT. IC Hitcbiui*, 1st lirabuiaii.c. Commandant and S. l\. Port Blair, Tor six months, on nuyUcal certificale. Captain W. A. S. Walker, 4Ctb Punjabis, for three days, on private aíTáirs. Captain W. L. Colton. Infantry for six incntlis, on medical certificate Lieutenant H, A. Bahicrston, 120th Rajputana Infantry fur two months, on medical ccrtilieacc.

Captain C. G. Woodliouse, I2fitli l>aluchi^>tan Infantry combine«! leave converted and extended by four moirths, on private affairs.

Ca]itain W. 1/. Ma.xwcll, 127tli Princess of Wales's own Baluch Li<>lit Infantry, for fourteen «days on piivatc affairs. Lieutenant C. E. liorton, 12itth Duke of Connaught's Own llalucliis, combiuc«! leave convcrtctl and extended by four months on private affairs.

Captain W, C. W. Harrison. Supply, and Trans|>ort Corps, combined leave converted aiul extended to 28th February PdoT, on medical ccrtilicalc.

TJFCEYLON CURRENCt COINS.

A Sliurtage of Ceut Pieces.

There has been a shortage of one-cent .copper pieces at the Government Treasury for Seine time, and cashiers applying for these have been offered 5-ccnt places and ^-cenl coins in lieu of cents.

Ou inquiry fi-om the lion. 3Ir. Nicollc Treasurer, ts-day, we learn that the Treasury has beeu short of cent pieces for a while, but is «xpectiug a fresh supply from India in a few days' time. The Treasurer was kind enough to explain that the supply of .x>ue-c«nt pieces are renewed every year, and that this year the demand had been somoorhat larger with the result that the supply ran low. It was by no means exhausted, for there was a fair quantity available which wa^, however, being held in reserve for any case where the demand was specially im|>ortant. Where applicants could result their requirements without very great inconvenience with r>-cent or j-cent pieces, the 1-ccnt pieces were withheld. Mr. Nicolleaddcil that the new supply coming shortly consisted of 1-ccnt and i-cent pieces to the value Ks.25,000.

THE NICKEL 5-CENT PIECE.

Mr. Nicoll« was reminded of the general desire fora nickel soin to replace the heavy unwieldy unpopular o-cent sopper disc of egregious dimensions, but replied that he knew nothing about such a coin. Personally, he was averse to it as it would lead to trouble, being mixed up with silver coins. Besides a 5-cent coin was not much in demand, and the Treasury could give out half a lakh in 5-cent pieces ,which were blocking the vaults.

SENGERS PER S S JIA L D UíNO.

The following is the list of l^as¿engers per Italian S.8. " D. Balduino " Capt. Brusaca saling for-Europe on the lùth inst. morning. Cabin passengers aro rc^iuesteu to be present at Victoria Dock No 3 sbc«l at8-1.'>a.m. (Standaid 3'imc) sharp for the iee«licul inspection by the Health Olliecr of the J'ort. I>eek passengers will have to Iki present at. Pni\«x;"s l»ock New Disinfecting Station at <>a.ui, (8tau«dar«l Time) with all their luggage and kit :—

To A«len—Mr Clcyj/, Lieiit E S II»lf«»r<l,
To Suez— *y-* r Cook.
To Alcxnnilrin— Mr G f*elrli:«.
To Nnpltw an4 Genoa—M r«f B Gasciroia, Mre A Me Clay, M r M N Cunietji, Mr G.-lll. r li l' Galiun, Mr Kaufmann, Mr <; A .. iller, Mrniul.Mre Peliti, Mr T Slack, .ilr T Valeri.v Ali-« M Valeri«^ Cui>t W H Wanicll an.l one g.'iitU-iiiaii
To Vciii«»—Mr-< Durnall, Mr GJ Wiiniwry.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THK feUoxvlng i« the statement of the aftairs o£ the Bank of Bengal or the week ending 80th Octobc-r 1906, as conoparcil with tl«a ■tateiuuutof 6th November lOOS :—

LiacibITiC!«.	Octoner a**. lli>.	,	November 6. 1U«.	a.
Capital ptkid up	0 ,0u,«>d0	r.	2,100,00,0 0	O '*0
Reserve Fund	1,tS,00,0«X>	0	,45,0 ,«00	Ik O
Public Deposits, Ac	1,66,1S.#6U	3		13 3
Ocher Deposit*, Ac	14,16,16<;iS7	6	13,#S,20,Stf#	Q 8
Bank Post Bills, A c	S,»»,6.*4	14	e,96,679	15 «;
Sundries	83,34,42# IQ	11	21,32,17»	I *;
	1»,59,68,531	12	8	

A SSETS.	I Its.	a.
Government sfecviritics	*»,»6,222	0
Other authorised Investments lAtans ou Govt, and other)	■ 51,33,238	0
autliorized Securities	■,3^96,57,843	
Accounts of Credit on do	4,48.52,185	
Bills disc»unt<M A c	.8,53,8 ,449	
BalauTes with other ««anks.	13,52,976	
Ihillions	....	
DeadSt<)ck	I 18,3?.Q13	
Stamps	1i?.622	
Suudries	6,30,811	

Gash Ac.. at H(8td Office
Da. at Branches

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THE NEW HEBRIDES TREATY.

Terms of the Convention.

FRENCH MUNICIPALITIES RECOGNISED.

NO AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.

THE *Melbourne Age* referring to the New Hebrides Treaty says the Commonwealth has experienced humiliation and a rebuff likely to materially affect the future relations with the Imperial Government and more than ever determine as to withdraw our naval subsidy and attend to defence matters ourselves.

The Anglo-French Convention has been slightly modified since the draft was signed in London on 27th February, but to all intents and purposes the arrangments, hereafter summarised from a copy kindly placed at our disposal by the Prime Minister, will apply in future to the Government of the New Hebrides group. The demand made by Australia for representation on the tribunals set up will be seem to have been entirely ignored and other suggestions ruthlessly subbed by Downing-street:—

Article 1 of the convention defines the sphere of influence, viz., the group of the New Hebrides islands, including the Banks and Torres islands. These, it says, are to form the region of the joint influence of France and Great Britain. The subjects of the two signatory powers are to enjoy "equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade, each of the two powers retaining jurisdiction over its subjects, and neither exercising a separate control over the group." The second sub-section of this article gives the non-natives in the group six months within which to choose between legal system of the two powers. As Frenchmen are in the majority, this means a predominating French legal influence straight away. Failing a choice by a resident, the High Commissioners—whose appointment is provided for later—or their delegates, the Resident, Commissioners are to decide under which system he or she shall be placed. The final sub-section of article 1 reads :—

The two signatory powers undertake not to erect fortifications in the group, and not to establish penal settlements of any kind.

The next article provides that the two powers shall be represented by two High Commissioners, one for each power. Each High Commissioner is to be assisted by a Resident Commissioner, and is to be provided with a police force of sufficient strength to guarantee effectively the protection of life and property. The force is to be divided into two divisions, of equal strenght, under the orders of the Resident Commissioners. When it is necessary to employ some or all of the members of both divisions, the joint direction of the two High Commissioners or their delegates is requisite.

Vila, on the island of Efate, is constituted the joint seat of Government—the centre, by the way, of French influence.

The public services in connection with mails and telegraphs, public works and harbours, &c., are to be controlled in common by the High Commissioners, or their delegates. Special postage stamps are to be issued and English and French money is to be legal tender. Local taxes are permitted, and in the event of the local revenue being insufficient, the two powers are to pay half each of the deficit.

The articles relating to the administration of justice are remakable. A joint court is constituted of three judges and a fourth officer, to be called a public prosecutor, is provided for. The court is to consist of the president, to be nominated by the King of Spain ; an English judge, nominated by Great Britain ; a French judge, nominated by France. In criminal cases the joint court is to be assisted by four assessors, taken from a list of the leading non-native inhabitants of the group. The jurisdiction of the court is to embrace all civil cases, land suits and suits of "every kind between natives and non-natives." The judgement of the court is final. Either French or English can be spoken in its proceedings. In addition to the Joint Court the prevalence of the national systems of justice of each power is provided for. Article 20 stipulates that each power undertakes to establish in the group courts in accordance with its own legal system.

In elaborate detail the means to be adopted for the settlement of land disputes, whether between English and French settlers, or between whites and blacks, are set out in a number of special articles. Amongst them is one which prevents non-natives from acquiring land by "fraud, violence or improper means." A Register of Titles is to be created, and special procedure is provided in the case of future land transactions.

Under article 28 no vessels other than those intended to sail under the flag of one of the two powers may be registered at any port in the group. Each High Commissioner is to prescribe regulations as to navigation, &c., in connection with the ships of his own flag.

Great care has been taken to regulate the recruiting of native labour in the group. From article 31 onwards many safeguards are stipulated for. Recruiting will only be allowed in vessels flying the French or the English flag. Recruiters must be licensal annually, and pay a fee of £80 as a security for their good conduct. The engagement of native woman and children is hedged round with many restrictions. One article provides that women, if they are married can only be engaged with the consent of their husbands. If unmarried, the consent of the head of their tribe must first be secured. No labour engagement may last for more than three years.

The sale of arms and ammunition to the natives is prohibited under article 57 the prohibition including revolvers, but not shot guns and cartridges for sporting purposes, which, subject to certain restrictions, may be issued to the natives. As a matter of course the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives is forbidden.

Besides making the French centre, of influence the capital of the New Hebrides, the convention grants special recognition to the two French municipal bodies on the island of Efate. It does, however, provide for the creation of a municipal system in the group. Article 62 provides for the establishment of municipalities on the application of at least 30 non-native adults in a given centre. Each municipality is to have a council of not less than four or more than eight councillors, who must be at least 25 years of age each. The voters for the councils may be of either sex, and must be 21 years of age. The councils are to have the usual powers of local taxation and civic work for the benefit of the municipal areas.

The covering "instrument" provides that the convention shall come into operation as soon as it is proclaimed in the New Hebrides be the two High Commissioners or their delegates acting in concert, such proclamation to be made as soon as possible.

THE PASSING OF THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

Reform Party Wins at Cambridge.

FEATURES OF THE VOTING.

AT a meeting of Congregation in Cambridge yesterday the report of the Special Board of Mathematics which recommended the abolition of the Senior Wranglership, was adopted, the final vote being:—

Placet	206
Non-placet	196
Majority	37

Congregation was opened promptly at two o'clock and the Vice-Chancellor prefaced the reading of the Graces with a brief explanation of the arrangements that had been made to secure the orderly conduct of the proceedings and facilitate the voting—"if there are any 'non-placets,'" he observed with grim humour.

The arrangements, it appeared, were for the voters to approach the dais alongside the opposite walls of the Senate House, and then move away in a united stream down the centre of the building. His explanation ended, Mr. Roberts singalled to the Senior Proctor to begin the reading of the Grace paper. This opened with the twelve resolutions embodying the salient changes proposed to be effected in the Mathematical Tripos.

The first one was that a student may be a candidate for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos at a date not earlier than his second term and not later than his seventh term. As he finished reading this resolution, the Proctor turned inquiringly to a little gronp at his left where stood the : "non-placet" whips. "Non-placet," they rejoined, and "ad scrutinarium," responded the Proctor, and so the voting began. Thereafter two steady streams of black-gowned men flowed down the Senate House, and uniting returned to the barriers.

THE FIRST "PLACET" VICTORY.

Then the Proctors prodceeded to enumerate the totals of the cards, and presently the Senior Proctor returned and announced "Placet!" Reform had won! The numbers—"placet" 201, "non-placet" 187—were thereafter written on a blackboard by the Registrary.

The next resolution was to permit a candidate who had failed in a first attempt to make another attempt at passing the examination. Again the result was anxiously awaited. It came—"placet" 200, "non-placet" 185. This was the beginning of the end. Thereafter the numbers of the "placets" steadily increased, whilst those of the "non-placets" as steadily dropped.

The third resolution approving of the proposed schedule for the new Part I., was carried by 208 to 175 votes. The fourth resolution prescribing that the list of successful candidates in Part I should be arranged in three classes, the names in each class to be arranged alphabetically, was obtained by 209 to 176. The next four resolutions, which were formal in character, were unopposed. Polling was resumed on resolution eight, fixing the schedule for Part II. Here there were 202 'placets" and 159 "non placets."

THE FINAL DECISION.

Then came the resolution that the list of successfu candidates in Part II. should be arranged in the three class of Wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, the names in each class to be arranged alphabetically. Some spirit was shown in approaching this vote, but the result was the same the numbers being "placets" 206 "non-placets" 169. At this point which finally decided the question of the order of merit, feeling could no longer be restrained, and the "placets" broke out into vigorous cheering.

The last resolution contested, No. 10, provided the principle of the arrangements of the lists in Part II., and was adopted by 185 to 108. It was a very attenuated house which remained to approve the remaining two unopposed resolutions, providing for the appointment of examiners and that the changes agreed upon shall not take effect until the regulations embodying them have been approved by the Senate.

"NON-PLACETS" TO TRY AGAIN.

The "non-placets" declare that all is not lost yet, and express their determination to essay another trial of strength when the regulations embodying the resolutions come up for approval.

A number of examiners were appointed at yesterday's Congregation, including Dr. Hobson, Professor Larmor, Mr. H. Lamb, and the Rev. E. W. Barnes for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos next year, and Professor Hopkinson and Mr. W. H. Macaulay for the new qualifying mathematical examination for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos.

The following degrees were afterwards conferred : Doctor of Divinity—Mr F.R. Tarrant, Caius. Doctor of Medicine—Mr. R. Sedgwick, Caius. Master of Arts—C. E. F. Copeman, King's ; A. C. H. Bell, T. W. Holme, C. W. Pearsall, and W. Philpot, Trinity ; A. Latifi, John's ; H, R. Yeo. Clare ; J. B. Simpson, Caius; J. H. Green. Corpus ; W. H. Blackwell, Queen's M. O. Holme, Jesus ; A.J. Henstock, R, T. Johnson, and J. W. Phillipson, Selwyn, Master of Surgery—A. G. Wilson Caius. Bachelor of Arts—W. Payne, Trinity ; R.T. Cole St. John's Bachelor of Law—W. B. Martin Caius,

PUNJAB AND KARACHI.

What the Merchants Want.

Some interesting correspondence has passed between the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Port Trust on a subject of importance to Punjab import firms. The correspondence began in the summer when the Punjab Chamber of Commerce brought to the notice of the Karachi Port Trust the inconvenience and expense to which up-country merchants were being put through the inability of the Port Trust to provide storage accommodatiin for imported goods. That the import-yard is inadequate is admitted by the Port Trust, and a scheme for building a much larger import-yard on another site, capable of indefinite extension as future requirements enlarge, has already been adopted and will shortly be begun. But mean while no temporary remedy has been devised. The Chamber accordingly went on to say in their letter : "The state of affairs has been in existence for some years, yet no steps appear to have been taken by the Trust to provide the necessary godown space to cope with the large and increasing import trade. I am therefore directed to suggest that, pending the completion of the proposed new import-yard, and, until the Trust are in a position to meet the wants of the mercantile community, the heavy demurrage charge at present levied should be suspended and the usual rent only charged, and also that, if possible, arrangements be made for temporary godown accommodation." The logic of this request seems a little difficult to follow. It amounts to saying that because the supply of accommodation cannot meet the demand the charge for such accommodation as does exist should be cut down. By ordinary economic law the very contrary ought to result. And putting aside all abstract theories there are practical reasons for not abating the storage charges at present.

In truth the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Port Trust are at cross purposes in the matter. Existing accommodation being limited and deficient, the only chance of avoiding serious difficulty is to prevail upon import merchants to move their goods out of the import godowns as quickly as possible. In the case of a rapidly moving stream of merchandise, which has an outlet as free as the inlet, the import-yard can take almost all that comes ; but when the outflow becomes choked and the inflow continues unabated a flood is the inevitable consequence. Hence the Port Trust try to force merchants to remove their goods quickly, by imposing heavy demurrage charges on all goods left lying in the import yard after a given period of grace, and there is little doubt that if these charges were reduced or abolished many merchants would be tempted to indolence and carelessness in the removal of goods. On the other hand, looking at the matter from the point of the Punjab Chamber, it is not always convenient or even possible for up-country merchants to arrange to remove their goods from the import-yard as quickly as the Port Trust would like, and it is only reasonable to expect in a big port like Karachi that facilities should be provided for cheap storage for long periods. Thus the only demand which the Punjab Chamber could make with reason in relief of the persent trouble was that more accommodation should be instantly provided if possible ; not that the demurrage charges on the existing accommodation should be foregone. The reply of the Karachi Port Trust was as follows : "I am directed by the Board to inform you that they see no reason to suspend the demurrage charges, the chief object of which is to prevent congestion. They are also of opinion that the number of free days (seven) allowed on goods landed in the import yard is liberal."

An interval of about three months has since elapsed, and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce have now again addressed the Karachi Port Trust on the subject. They say : "It has again been brought to the notice of my committee that the storage accommodation of your Trust's claimed-goods warehouses is insufficient to meet the requirements of merchants who desire to avail themselves of the facility and security your system affords. It is obvious, my committee submits, that the storage which your Trust provides is the least expensive and the most convenient that merchants not established in Karachi can utilize, and it is therefore desirable that it should always be available. My committee believes that it meets a local demand and is appreciated locally. They are, however, more directly concerned with the interests of the merchants of this province, and I am to say that this letter speaks for the piece-goods merchants of the Punjab who import their goods through Karachi but who are not established there and only employ clearing agents to do their work. This work consists of passing goods through the Custom house, removing them from the Bunder, and of storing and forwarding them up-country. It is not always that goods can be forwarded immediately on their arrival at Karachi to an up-conntry market, and it is when they have to be detained at Karachi and when your Trust's claimed-goods warehouses cannot store them for want of space that merchants are put to great trouble and to an unnecessary expense. To remove goods from your Trust's premises to specially-rented godowns and to insure them there, involves extra charges, which but for your Trust's failure to provide sufficient storage space would not be incurred, and merchants claim that these extra charges on their trade should not be necessary. My committee is entirely in sympathy with them and is not aware of any good reason why the present condition of things should be allowed and why sufficient accommodation should not be provided. There has been, my committee believes, a steadily growing demand on these ware-houses which ought to have been recognized and met. My committee is aware that the projected new import-yard which, it is understood, is on the point of being constructed will provide sufficient godowns for piece goods, but till these godowns are ready, it is, my committee submits, encumbent on your Trust to provide storage as it may be required for the imports of the merchants of the Punjab. I am therefore to express the hope that your Board of Trustees may be pleased to move in this matter and provide the necessary godown space for the storage of claimed-goods, in the interests of trade." This is undoubtedly a reasonable request and the Karachi Port Trust, it may be hoped will give it their serious consideration, though it is not so easy to see how they can do much more than they are doing.—*Civilian Gazette.*